

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	May 30	Yokohama.....	June 28
San Francisco	June 3	Tokio	.. 29
Hongkong	.. 30	Kobe	.. 30
Tientsin	.. 30	Nagasaki.. ..	.. 30
Hankow	.. 30	Foochow.. ..	July 1

Vancouver, June 8.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-		Inclination.
	U. A.M.	Atmos. Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
June 24	29.56	73.8	S.	1	73.0	67.8	3.9	63.8	c.
25	29.73	74.8	S.E.	1	71.1	64.6	8.4	67.1	o.
26	29.77	72.5	Calm.	0	71.6	65.8	0.4	61.0	n.e.
27	29.88	72.5	E.	1	72.0	67.1	8.5	64.0	o.
28	29.9	71.6	E. by S.E.	1	70.9	65.5	0.1	59.2	o.
29	29.9	71.8	E. by S.E.	2	68.2	67.6	2.0	68.2	n.e.
30	29.75	72.0	E. by S.E.	2	71.6	68.0	7.2	67.1	n.e.

EXPLANATION.

Initials.—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail
1. lightning; m. misty (fog); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The "North-China Daily News" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPAETIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 3 JULY, 1903.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

THE great difficulty of the situation is that Russia cannot possibly satisfy Japan. England and the United States can be put off with promises.

Their integrity and independence are not threatened by Russia's aggression, and their Governments do not yet understand wherein the menace to them lies. But with Japan, as we have said before, the case is different. Her statesmen, to deserve the term, must look ahead instead of just taking things as they come, which contents our Foreign Office, and the most purblind of them cannot help seeing that the Russian annexation of Manchuria is not only a death-blow to their own projects of expansion, but the preparation for a death-blow to the independence and integrity of Japan. Japanese statesmen have looked forward, and have been justified in looking forward, to utilising Manchuria, with the consent of their natural allies the Chinese, as a home for their surplus population. Not only is this hope dashed to the ground by the Russianisation of Manchuria, but Japan cannot help feeling that when once Russia is established on the Yalu, the peninsular empire will be a very poor defence against another southward step on the part of the Moscovite. The Korean Strait, a Russian publicist has recently announced, is the Bosphorus of the Far East, and it is not safe for Russia to leave that Strait in the control of Japan. It was an English warship that many years ago frustrated an attempt on the part of Russia to occupy the Tsushima Islands, and we may be sure that the attempt once made has not been forgotten but is only postponed.

Journalists in England who are suffering from the epidemic of Teuto-phobia and would make terms with Russia to spite Germany, are fond of saying that it does not matter to us who holds Manchuria, as we shall certainly do as much, and probably more trade, with the country if it is in Russian than in Chinese hands. Now, while our trade with Manchuria would certainly have rapidly expanded with the settlement in the country of Japanese immigrants, keen producers as well as consumers, with the Custom-houses in the hands of Sir Robert Hart's service, there is no question that the principal object of Russia's annexation of the three provinces is the expansion of Russia's trade at the expense of the trade of England and the United States. In the June issue of the "Fortnightly

Review" will be found an article in which this topic is elaborated, headed "The Mischief in Manchuria," by Mr. Wirt Gerrare, whose book of travels in Asiatic Russia was recently noticed. Mr. Gerrare justly stigmatises the weakness and vacillation of the European Powers; they, he says, "forced Japan to relinquish her claims to the Manchurian province; they suffer Russia to remain, not because they admit she has a better right to do so, but because she cannot be evicted without war, and each one who feels aggrieved wants some other to do the fighting. All hope that Russian interference with the rights of particular foreigners will ultimately force some one to attempt something by which the end desired will be obtainable without harm to themselves." And he points out that Russia's repeated promises to evacuate are an admission of the weakness of her claims to Manchuria.

As showing how readily our Foreign Office allows itself to be soothed with fair words, Mr. Gerrare quotes a statement complacently made by Lord Lansdowne only two months ago. The noble Lord said that the Russian official view is "that the development of foreign commerce is one of the main objects for which the Russian Government have undertaken the construction of railways in Manchuria." The contrary, says Mr. Gerrare, is the fact. He goes on to say:—

The Siberian and Eastern Chinese lines are intended to foster Russian trade with China, and to oust foreign competitors of Russia there. That is what the Russian Government say when addressing Russians: it is what they have led the Muscovite merchants to believe, and it is what Americans and Europeans trading with Chinese ports know to be the case. Mr. Merkuloff, of the Society for the Promotion of Russian Trade and Industry, recently stated that the railway had already proved its insufficiency as a protector of Russian commercial interests, and declared that Russia must devise means for preventing the entry of foreign merchandise into Manchuria. It is clear that from both the Russian and the foreign points of view the Manchurian occupation hinges upon commercial considerations. If there is security for life and property, it is a matter of little importance to foreigners who police Manchuria, as long as the provinces are open to trade, as are other parts of China. Russia will guarantee the former, but will not concede the latter point. Her policy is fixed; the details only will vary in accordance with what Russia at different times believes will be the best means for securing the object in view, namely, diverting the foreign trade into Russian channels.

Ever since it became evident that, in spite of all promises and agreements, Russia intended to remain in Manchuria, we have urged that one of her main objects was to oust American and English manufactures in favour of her own. The Russian feeling, which was quoted in these columns some three years ago, was put into words by a distinguished Russian politician: "We have

spent a great deal of money in Eastern Siberia and got no return; we are going to get it out of Manchuria." Russia's aim in taking Manchuria and slowly closing down on Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet, is to secure in time the great trade of China. Japan knows this, and the foreigners in China know it. In time, but probably too late, the knowledge will reach our Foreign Office and the U. S. Department of State.

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 3rd of June arrived here on Friday, the 26th instant, per O. & O. S. Coptic.

THE German mail of the 28th of May arrived here on Monday, the 29th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Hamburg.

THE Canadian mail of the 8th of June arrived here yesterday per R.M.S. Tartar.

THE French mail of the 30th of May arrived here yesterday per M.M.S. Polyneisien.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Preussen.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

SIR HIRAM S. WILKINSON.

London via Bombay, 26th June.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Corea, has been knighted.—*Reuter*.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Peking, 26th June.

The Japanese Government has decided to take strong diplomatic action against Russia.

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, informed the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) of the above decision yesterday, expecting that the Chinese Government will revert to its former line of action and again place its dependence on Japan.—*Our correspondent*.

London via Bombay, 26th June.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that the Chinese Government had intimated that arrangements are being negotiated between China and Russia which will

preserve Manchuria for China without the loss of China's sovereign rights, the treaty rights of other Powers being respected.—*Reuter*.

Tokio, 27th June.

The excitement in Japan over the Manchurian problem is increasing.

The nation is plainly resolved to support the Government in any measures which it considers essential to assert the country's rights and safeguard its interests.

Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata, who have been hitherto supposed to advocate a waiting policy, are now, it is generally understood, advising resolute action.

The leading journals speak in a tone of remarkable firmness.

Japan is still endeavouring to stiffen China's backbone.—*Special telegram*.

A private telegram of the 30th of June from a Chinese official at Peking to a Chinese official in Shanghai, says that the special agreement re Manchuria was signed at Peking by Prince Ching and Mr. Lessar on the 18th inst., and as soon as it has been ratified by the Czar and the Empress Dowager of China (the Emperor not being mentioned), the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia will be begun.

Peking, 1st July.

Mr. Lessar has started from here for Port Arthur to meet and confer with General Kuropatkin and Mr. Pokotiloff. The Diplomatic Body is watching this meeting with deep interest.—*Our correspondent*.

THE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND TIBET.

London via Bombay, 26th June.

Major Younghusband and Mr. Claude White, representing the Indian Government, with a small escort of Pioneers, are to meet the Tibetan and Chinese officials on the border of Sikkim early in July to discuss trade questions.—*Reuter*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, also liver and stomach complaints, this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy and debilitated constitution. The beneficial effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

THE REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

London, 26th June.

In a proclamation to the people of Servia, King Peter Karageorgevitch says that he consigns the past to the past, leaving history to judge the deeds of each.—*Exclusive service.*

27th June.

King Peter Karageorgevitch has issued an army order saying that his heart's first greeting is to his dear heroic army, the hope of the Servian people.—*Exclusive service.*

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

London, 26th June.

The German Emperor has telegraphed to President Roosevelt, assuring him that the American squadron will receive a warm welcome, in response to the reception given to Prince Henry in the United States in 1902.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 27th June.

[At the banquet at Kiel, the German Emperor, toasting President Roosevelt and the United States, said that he rejoiced that his hopes that Prince Henry's visit to the United States would lead to a better understanding between the two countries had been fully realised.

The Germans all admired President Roosevelt, and readily grasped the hand extended across the ocean in hearty friendship.—*Reuter.*

London, 1st July.

King Edward and the Khedive of Egypt witnessed the racing at Newmarket yesterday, and dined with Sir Ernest Cassel at Moulton Paddocks.—*Exclusive service.*

* * Sir Ernest Cassel, K.C.M.G., merchant, has been for years a personal friend of King Edward. The joke last year was that he was to be elevated to the Peerage as "Lord Helpus." Moulton Paddocks is his place at Newmarket.—*Ed.*

HONOURS.

London via Bombay, 26th June.

For services in China, General O'Moore Creagh has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Distinguished Service Order has been granted to Colonel Aubrey Alexander, I.S.C., Lieut. Rowand, R.I.M., and Lieut. Percy Hall, I.S.C.

The following have been promoted: Majors C. Browne, Ducat, Dick, Wingate, and Fane, and Captain Woods, R.A.

The following have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

Mr. R. E. Bredon, Imperial Maritime Customs.

Mr. G. Mobsby, Yangtze Pilot.

Mr. C. J. Dudgeon has been knighted in recognition of his services in the commercial negotiations in China.—*Reuter.*

We issued the following as an extra on Friday morning:—

SIR CHARLES J. DUDGEON.

It will be learnt with the greatest satisfaction that in recognition of his services in the matter of Treaty Revision, the King has conferred on Mr. C. J. Dudgeon the honour of Knighthood, an honour which has seldom been better deserved.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

London via Bombay, 26th June.

In the second ballots for the Reichstag the Social Democrats have made farther gains. They have carried the whole of Saxony except one seat.—*Reuter.*

27th June.

The Social Democrats have secured 82 seats in the new Reichstag compared with 58 seats in the old one.—*Reuter.*

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

London via Bombay, 27th June.

The British cruisers Merlin, Husar, and Porpoise and the Italian cruiser Voltorno have sailed from Aden for Baraida to ascertain whether a magazine for the Mullah exists there.—*Reuter.*

28th June.

General Manning telegraphs that he reached Bohotleh on the 26th inst., from Damot, capturing a number of camels and sheep and driving off a small body of the enemy.—*Reuter.*

29th June.

The Mullah with his fighting men has crossed half-way between Damot and Bohotleh. This move is due to our hold of the Mudug district, and the pressure of the Abyssinians advancing from the south.

The Mullah's flight would have become a rout if a column of sufficient strength could have moved from Bohotleh.—*Reuter.*

30th June.

One hundred and fifty more Bombay Grenadiers at Aden have gone to Berbera.—*Reuter.*

1st July.

A dispatch from General Manning says that deserters deny that there are any white prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

Colonel Rochfort telegraphs that the Abyssinians, after forced marches, surprised the Mullah's horsemen and spearmen on the 31st of May.

The horsemen fled after a slight resistance. The Mullah's uncle and 1,000 spearmen are reported killed. All the live stock, including 1,000 camels, was captured.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mail advices from Aden refer to a possible interval of four months before active operations in Somaliland can be resumed; meanwhile the plans for the future will be determined.

Experienced persons consider that there will be no cessation to the unrest in Somaliland, while arms are allowed to be imported through Italian territory.

The plans for the future will possibly partake of a political more than a military character.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London via Bombay, 27th June

Speaking at the Constitutional Club, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Balfour and himself could afford to laugh at insinuations of personal rivalry, but on the eve of a great controversy he desired to declare that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the Union, and to the success of the Unionist party.—*Reuter.*

London, 27th June.

Dealing with the question of his scheme for increasing the price of bread, Mr. Chamberlain suggested balancing any increase by reductions of the duties on tea, sugar, etc.—*Exclusive service.*

30th June.

The Cape Assembly has ratified the convention establishing the South African Customs Union. An amendment opposing preferential treatment for Great Britain was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.—*Reuter.*

London, 30th June.

In a debate on the proposed Tariff in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne, (Foreign Secretary) said it was impossible for the Government not to consider the position threatening us as serious. The possible withdrawal of favoured nation treatment was actually adumbrated in an official document which will shortly be published in a blue book.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 27th June.

Their Majesties granted audience yesterday in the Grand Council Chamber to Hsi Liang, Viceroy-designate of Szechuan; Chang Tsengyang, Governor-designate of Shensi; and Ao Yang-shé, Expectant Taotai of Kiangsu; and to-day gave audience to three Expectant Taotais—Chu Chi-yuan, Lien Fu, and Chu Chih-chun.—*Special telegram.*

30th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Chun Liang, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, the Censors Yon Lin and Wen Chi,

and the Kuangsi Expectant Taotai Ch'ien Hsi-pao.—*Special telegram.*

RUSSIA'S HIGH TONE.

London via Bombay, 28th June.

Russia has notified the United States that she profoundly regretted President Roosevelt's intention to forward the American petition in favour of the Russian Jews arising out of the Kischeneff massacres. If it is sent Russia will return it, objecting to interference with her internal affairs.—*Reuter.*

JAPANOPHOBIA IN COREA.

Tokio, 29th June.

The anti-Japanese party at Seoul is endeavouring to attribute the bomb explosion in the hospital where Li Yong-ik was lying to Japanese, which, combined with the anti-banknote agitation, and the Korean Government's delay in paying the price of its war-steamer purchased from a Japanese firm, is creating a strained situation.—*Special telegram.*

1st July.

The Korean Government has ordered the Treasury to pay to the Japanese Embassy half the price of the war steamer purchased in Japan, and has also adopted vigorous measures to suppress the anti-banknote agitation. Thus the political horizon is cleared at Seoul.—*Special telegram.*

THE FRENCH CABINET IN DANGER.

London, 29th June.

In the French Chamber M. Combes, the Premier, secured a majority of only sixteen in favour of the rejection of the application of female teaching orders for authorisation, which he made a question of confidence.

The speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the late Premier, in which he criticised the legislation of the present Government, on the score of its expense and the irregularity in its enforcement, has created a deep impression, being regarded as weakening the prestige of the Government.—*Exclusive service.*

A DISASTER IN SPAIN.

London via Bombay, 29th June.

A train has fallen from a bridge into the Najerilla river in Spain; there were thirty killed and sixty injured.—*Reuter.*

30th June.

One hundred persons were killed in the bridge accident on the Najerilla, and there are seventy bodies still beneath the ruins. The scenes are harrowing.—*Reuter.*

THE CABINET CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

London via Bombay, 29th June.

Count Khün Hederwary has formed a Cabinet in Hungary.—*Reuter.*

THE PASSING OF THE BUDGET.

London via Bombay, 30th June.

The Finance Bill has passed the House of Lords without opposition.—*Reuter.*

FOLLOWING THE DRUM.

London, 1st July.

Mr. Brodrick, War Secretary, said in the House that recruiting is temporarily suspended, in the cavalry mostly and the other arms except the infantry, as the establishments are full.—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 30th June.

H. M. the Emperor visited yesterday the flagship of the American Squadron, now at Kiel. During a dinner, given on board of his yacht Hohenzollern, the Emperor toasted President Roosevelt. Chancellor Count Bülow, the American officers, and several Ambassadors were present at the dinner.

The new Cabinet which took charge of the affairs in Serbia after the palace revolution will remain in office.

The result of the second ballots for the Reichstag has just now been published. The Reichstag will, according thereto, consists of 52 Conservatives, 19 Free Conservatives, 9 Clericals, 9 Antisemites, 62 National-Liberals, 31 Radicals, 6 Democrats, 81 Socialists, 2 Agrarians, 5 Farmers' alliance, 17 Poles, 5 Welsh, 9 Alsacians and 10 belonging to no party. The former deputies, Mr. Oertel (Conservative), and Mr. Bassermann (National Liberal), have been defeated, while Eugen Richter (Radical) was elected.

The prospect that favourable commercial treaties will be closed, have become decidedly better through this result of the final elections.

Prince Bismarck has been re-elected a member of the Reichstag, while Professor Hasse (National Liberal, leader of the Pan-Germans) has been defeated.

The German Government expects that the Reichstag will work entirely satisfactorily, notwithstanding the increased number of Socialists.

Telegrams were exchanged between H. M. the Emperor and President Roosevelt, on the occasion of the American Squadron's visit to Kiel.

H. M. the Emperor wired to King Peter of Serbia on the occasion of the latter's accession to the Throne, expressing the hope that good relations would be maintained in future between the German and the Serbian Governments, and that King Peter's reign would inaugurate a period of peace and progress for Serbia.

30th June.

There is a report from St. Petersburg that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Witte, will be promoted to be Chancellor and be succeeded by the Marshal of the Nobility, Mr. Suchomlinov.

The Woermann steamer, *Lulu Bollen*, has foundered on the Liberian coast. All the passengers were saved, while the mail and the cargo are lost.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 19th June.

There has been an explosion of lyddite at Woolwich Arsenal, seven of the largest

size shells exploding during the process of being filled. Sixteen men were killed and seventeen wounded. Immense damage was caused in the neighbourhood.

Russia has officially warned the Serbian Government that punishment of the assassins of the late King and Queen is imperative.

The Russian Court goes into mourning for the dead Sovereigns for twenty-four days, according to the Czar's own order.—"Mainichi."

30th June.

Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords to-day that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Serbia had been suspended, pending expiation of the crimes just enacted in Belgrade. The British Minister was withdrawn during the inauguration ceremonies.

The Serbians are disposed to resist the demands made by the Powers for the punishment of the assassins.

France and Germany maintain an attitude on the affair corresponding to Great Britain's attitude.

Russia, seizing a pretext to intervene in Serbian affairs, resumed diplomatic relations with the Serbian Government yesterday.

On learning of the terrible explosion in the lyddite shell factory at Woolwich, the French Government telegraphed a message of sympathy to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The British nation warmly appreciates this act of courtesy which is the more valued because it is quite unprecedented.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 20th June.

The British Acting Minister to Peking called on Prince Ching to-day and strongly advised him to reject the Russian demands in the Manchurian Secret Treaty and to urge her to withdraw from Manchuria, China undertaking to open Mukden and Tatungkou to foreign trade. The Prince is reported to be completely in the control of the Russian Minister to Peking and the British Acting Minister found it impossible to influence him. It is reported that the Prince has already given his consent to the Russian demands relative to Manchuria.—"Kokumin."

Seoul, 20th June.

Several Koreans have petitioned the Government to punish the Physician-in-chief of the Kanjo Hospital, whose Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment when a dynamite bomb was exploded there some days ago. These Koreans have posted placards in various places calling upon the people to go to the Japanese Legation and Consulate and demand the punishment of the doctor. It is feared that anti-Japanese feeling is fast gaining ground amongst the Koreans.—"Jiji."

21st June.

Several hundred Koreans assembled at Nansan last night and created a serious disturbance as a demonstration against the Japanese. The Korean policemen attempted to disperse them and a scuffle occurred. No arrests were made. Some Korean merchants held a mass meeting at Shoro (main street in Seoul) and posted placards in several places threatening anyone receiving or using Japanese bank notes with murder. Placards of the same nature are to be distributed in the provinces.—"Mainichi."

London, 22nd June.

Great expectations have been formed at St. Petersburg regarding the probable effect of Mr. Waeber's prolonged stay at Seoul, and his success in establishing an intimate friendship with the King (? Emperor) of Corea. Mr. Waeber (who was sent out for the special purpose of representing the Czar

at the proposed celebrations in honour of the Fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession) is now about to return to Russia. — "Mainichi."

The United States Government has also suspended diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Servia. — "Mainichi."

The Russo-Chinese Bank has been authorised to establish branches at San Francisco, Hongkong, and Calcutta. — "Mainichi."

The following is from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

Canton, 23rd June.

H. E. Wang Chih-ch'un, Governor of Kuangsi Province, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning on the s.s. Nanning for the purpose of paying his respects to the new Viceroy of the Two Kuang, and to make a report on the rebellion in Kuangsi. H. E. Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen is making full investigations into the position of affairs in the disturbed area, and evidently intends making a very determined effort to quell the rising.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1903.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches
		Min.	Max.	
June 26	.....	64° 1	79° 1	.....
" 27	.....	67° 0	77° 1	.....
" 28	.....	62° 8	81° 6	.....
" 29	.....	68° 0	71° 4	0.20
" 30	.....	68° 0	72° 4	0.16
July 1	.....	64° 0	80° 6	0.17
" 2	.....	67° 0	84° 6	.....

1902.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches
		Min.	Max.	
June 26	.....	71° 0	78° 6	.....
" 27	.....	70° 0	82° 9	0.19
" 28	.....	67° 3	83° 9	.....
" 29	.....	68° 5	84° 6	.....
" 30	.....	67° 0	80° 7	.....
July 1	.....	67° 8	79° 0	.....
" 2	.....	69° 0	79° 7	.....

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in June was 71.07, the average maximum 82.08, and the mean 76.57, against 69.22, 82.10 and 75.66 respectively, in June 1902. The rainfall in June was 9.43 inches, and rain fell measurably on 15 days, against 2.89 inches and 11 days in June 1902, and an average of 6.46 inches and 12.19 days for the 31 years 1882-1902.

On Saturday, the "Glorious Fourth," the U. S. Consul-General, Mr. Goodnow, will hold a reception as usual at the Consulate-General, between 10 a.m. and noon.

The Earl of Londale, who visited Shanghai not long ago on a tour through the Far East, has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the Prussian Crown of the First Class.

We understand that the Harbour Master has called upon the owners of the opium hulks to remove them from their present moorings.

BANK holiday passed off very quietly in Shanghai on Wednesday, and very few people left the Settlement. Cricket, lawn tennis, sailing and other outdoor games were pursued with ardour after the wet weather of the last few days, and there was a large crowd of foreigners and natives at Baroufsky's circus in the evening. A cricket match between the S.C.C. and H.M.S. Alacrity was easily won by the former

THE Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies give notice that from the 1st July the currency equivalent of the franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at 48 Mexican cents, at which rate the charge for all telegrams will be collected from that date.

MR. GEORGE McBAIN, General Agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli-Maatschappij Amsterdam, dated 27th ult, viz.:—

Sold 500 bales Glads. 0.83.

On Monday at the Polytechnic occurred the closing exercises of Dr. Gilbert Reid's course of lectures and class instruction. After the distribution of awards to three best students, addresses were made in Chinese by Drs. Timothy Richard and Young J. Allen, and in English by Mr. White-Cooper, translated by Dr. Reid. There was a crowded audience and the Hall was decorated with flags and foliage for the occasion.

THE bad weather rather restricted the attendance at Mr. Crompton's Organ Recital on Tuesday, but the Choir was well represented, and no two numbers were more enjoyed than the "Magnificat," with a quartette consisting of Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. R. A. J. Andersen, and Messrs. Fleet and Jones; and the Anthem by Wesley, with Mrs. Valentine's solo. The numbers for the organ contained three pieces by Lefebure Wely, whose compositions are always welcome, a characteristic Fugue by J. S. Bach, an Andante, and a charming and well-known composition by Baptiste-Calkin, "Homage à Mozart," all played by Mr. Crompton with his recognised mastery and taste.

THE time occupied by the mails from this homeward by Siberia will be considerably shortened by the new arrangement by which the mails now go in sealed bags to Moscow and are sorted there. The Mongolia on Sunday took nine sealed bags from this to Moscow, where the facilities for sorting are much greater than at Dalny or Port Arthur. We hear that the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. contemplate building three more sister-ships to the Manchuria and Mongolia, which will allow of a through service twice a week between Shanghai and Nagasaki and Dalny, with one steamer always in reserve. All recently received accounts agree in praising this new homeward route.

TUESDAY was an interesting anniversary in the engineering world. On the 30th of June, 1876, the first railway line laid in China—from Shanghai to Woosung—was opened; the corresponding date of 1894 saw the opening of the Tower Bridge, London.

AN enthusiastic crowd of friends assembled on the P. & O. jetty on Monday evening to say an revoir to Mr L. S. Hudson of the P. & O. Company, and Detective Inspector McDowell, both of whom are going home for a well earned holiday. As the tender moved off loud cheers and tigers were given and numerous bombs and crackers let off. We hope it will not be long before we shall again see these gentlemen among us.

A MEETING of shareholders in Messrs. J. Llewellyn and Company, Ltd., was held on Friday. Present: Mr. H. J. Such, Chairman, Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, H. J. Limby, Directors, E. O. Arbuthnot, Marcus Wolff, A. Allan, and P. Marshall. The following resolution proposed by the Chairman and seconded by C. W. Wrightson was carried unanimously:—That the following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th May be, and is hereby confirmed. That the capital of the Company be reduced from Mex. \$120,000, divided into 1,200 shares of \$100 each into Mex \$2,000, divided

into 1,200 shares of Mex. \$60 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or not presented by available assets, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company from Mex. \$100 to Mex. \$60 per share.

THE annual general meeting of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., is to be held on the 16th of July. It cannot but gratify shareholders to know that it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 8 per cent making 15 per cent for the year.

THE Russo-Chinese Bank has been informed by wire from its head office that at its general meeting of shareholders everything passed off satisfactorily. A dividend was declared of 15 roubles on the old shares and 3.75 roubles on the new shares.

MUSIC-LOVERS will hear with pleasure that Signor Valenza is proposing to organise for the coming winter season a series of monthly subscription concerts of good and popular music, vocal and instrumental. With the resources at his disposal, and the increasing amount of amateur talent available, such a series of concerts is sure to be a very attractive feature of the season's amusements.

THE case of Elias Brothers versus Tam Wa came to an end on Tuesday morning in the Taotai's Court. The dispute was one in which the proper title to some land was involved, and first came before the Court some time ago, Mr. White-Cooper appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendant. An order was made that the land in question was the property of the plaintiffs and not of Tam Wa.

At the British Police Court on Wednesday John Ritchie was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Tiendong Road on Tuesday night. P. C. 228 found him lying in the road and procured a ricsha to take him to the Hongkong Station. Inspector Bourke said that although Ritchie was well known to the Police and had once been taken into custody before for the same offence he had never been brought up at the Police Court until this occasion. Ritchie said that he was an engineer and had been out of work for 9 weeks. Mr. Douglas cautioned him and told him that if brought before the Court again he would have to be punished. This time however he would be discharged.

THE man Rosenberg who had been in custody on the charge of stealing Mr. J. T. Odium's scarf pin at the fight on Saturday night was brought up at the U. S. Consulate on Monday morning, but Mr. Goodnow was forced to order his release as the complainant refused to prosecute. His Honour mentioned that the accused could bring an action against his accuser to recover damages for his detention.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Sun (Magistrate) and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor), there were few cases of public interest. The most important was that in which two loafers, well known to the police, were charged with being concerned together in extorting the sums of \$3, \$5, and \$2 respectively from three complainants by means of threats; also with being well known loafers and as such a source of danger to the community. One prisoner was charged also with carrying a sheath knife, and the other was further charged with returning from a sentence of deportation. After the complainants had given evidence in the vernacular, the Court sentenced the first prisoner to 500 blows, 2 years' imprisonment, and expulsion from the Settlement, and the other prisoner to 500 blows, one year's imprisonment, and expulsion.

OUR Chinese friends seem to think that the object of the native authorities in prosecuting certain writers in the "Supao," to which we referred on Wednesday, is aimed more at the suppression of the paper itself than at the punishment of the individuals

charged. It is to be hoped, however, that the total suppression of the paper will be avoided as it would have a disastrous effect in the interior. Reactionary officials would jump at the news of a native paper being suppressed in Shanghai, where the native papers are supposed to enjoy foreign protection, and would undoubtedly use it as a precedent to suppress the journals, however innocent, in their jurisdiction; and this would be a serious blow to the cause of reasonable reform.

The late Mr. Joseph Albert Pease, M.P. since 1901 for the Saffron Walden Division of Essex, came of the famous Darlington family which has given, for two generations, a number of Liberal members to Parliament. The second son of Sir Joseph Pease, Bart., Mr. J. A. Pease was a managing director of Pease & Partners, Ltd., colliery owners, but was not associated in the management of the banking firm of J. and J. W. Pease, which recently failed. Mr. Pease entered Parliament as member for Tyneside in 1892 and was Private Secretary to Mr. John Morley, while Secretary for Ireland. A keen sportsman, he had the Cambridge football and polo "blues," was master of the "Varsity drag hounds in 1881-82, of his own pack of beagles, and united with Lord Zetland's and the Cleveland hounds." He captained the Durham County Cricket Club from 1884 to 1890.

MARCEL RENAULT, the eminent automobilist who founded four years ago with his brother Lucien the manufactory of the leading "Renault Frères" automobiles, and who won the Paris-Vienna race, and the Deauville-Trouville race, last year, was severely wounded in the recent Paris-Madrid race, by his automobile being precipitated into a stream alongside the road. His brother Lucien, who had arrived first in the race at Bordeaux, immediately returned to his assistance and was able to telegraph on the 26th of May: "Marcel is better and will come back to Paris with me. Deny the report of his death." On the 27th, Marcel died suddenly in the hotel at Coudé Vézac to which he had been carried. He was under 35 years old.

It is not often the book-loving community in the Settlement get an opportunity such as was afforded them on Monday afternoon, when Mr. W. H. Talbot's miscellaneous library of about 1,500 volumes was offered at auction by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. There was consequently a considerable attendance at the sale and prices were generally on the higher side of moderation. The largest work offered was the 9th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, in leather, with the supplementary volumes added in cloth binding. For this there was only one bid and the books went to Siewai for Tls. 176. A much higher price relatively was the Tls. 70 paid for Burton's twelve-volume edition of "The Arabian Nights." Twenty bound volumes of "Punch" covering the period from 1841 to 1869 were cheap at Tls. 15, at which price ten rather battered volumes of "The Novelists' Library" published in 1821 were also sold. Another ancient work was the subscribers' edition of the "State Trials" four huge folios, published in 1719, which brought only five taels; rather strangely two later volumes came as near as four and a half taels. Freeman's "Norman Conquest," in six massive volumes provided twelve taels' worth of solid reading. The same price was paid for Froissart and De Commines' Chronicles in three. De Quincy complete in 16 volumes, went up to twenty taels. Complete editions of Lever, Reade, the Waverley novels, and Bulwer made Tals. 21, 10, 43, and 18 respectively; as compared with which the Victorian only realised Tls. 15, and seven of Disraeli's forgotten romances Tls. 5. "The World's Classics" in 60 volumes

tempted nobody as a whole; stray volumes made the reserve of Tls. 4 a piece and even more. A nice edition of Richtofen's "China" realised Tls. 12, but the books of eastern travel, geography and exploration were, as a rule, not actively sought.

H. M. S. S. THETIS and Rosario, from Hankow, and Bramble, from Newchwang, returned to Shanghai on Monday. The Thetis is moored at the British Naval Buoy and the Bramble at the P. & O. Buoy.

H. M. S. Thetis will remain at the Senior Naval Buoy until the end of July.

H. M. S. ROSARIO and the U. S. gunboat Elcano left Shanghai on Wednesday.

H. M. torpedo-boat destroyers Virago and Sparrowhawk arrived in harbour on Wednesday morning, and moored opposite the French Bund. These two warships, which are an important addition to the British naval strength in Chinese waters, were launched at Birkenhead in 1896. They are twin-screw and have a length of 210.6 feet, and their beam is 21.7 feet. The draught of each vessel is the exceedingly low one of 5.3 feet. Their displacement is 300 tons and, with an indicated horse power of 6,000 their mean speed is 30.13 knots. Their armament consists of 112-pr. and 56-prs., and they are fitted with two torpedo tubes. Each ship has a complement of 58 men. They were up to two or three months ago on the North American station, at Esquimaux, from which place they were towed to Honolulu by H. M. S. Amphion, and from there to Japan by H. M. S. Amphitrite. During the last few weeks they have been at Weihaiwei, and after coaling here left yesterday for Hongkong. H. M. S. Rosario left on Wednesday morning for Weihaiwei, and was followed by the Alacrity-to-day. The Bramble also left to day for Wuhu.

THE Italian cruiser Piemonte arrived here on Friday and the French flagship Montcalm left Woosung on Friday.

THE Italian cruisers Lombardia and Vettor Pisani arrived here on Wednesday, Admiral Mirabello being on board the flagship. The whole Italian squadron in Chinese waters is now in port, consisting of the flagship (Vettor Pisani), the Calabria, Lombardia, and Piemonte. The three last-named ships are now outside the Bar.

THE German gun-boat Tiger returned to Shanghai on Sunday.

THE P. & O. S. Coromandel, with the London mail of the 5th of June, left Singapore for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th ult.

THE German mail which left here by the N. D. L. S. Zieten on the 23rd May arrived at Genoa on Thursday, 25th June.

THE T. K. K. S. Hongkong Maru arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult.

THE T. K. K. S. America Maru arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 29th ult.

THE steamer Richmond Castle, from Shanghai, arrived in New York on the 28th ult.

THE Pluto, a screw steamer 160 feet long, built for the Sanitary Department, Manila, was launched on Saturday at the Pootung Point yard of S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.

The ship Brenda, which arrived at Sydney from San Francisco on Saturday, 9th May (says the "Sydney Morning Herald"), when passing through the Tonga group, on 18th April, encountered a sea of pumice-stone, which seemed to extend for hundreds of miles in all directions. The Brenda sailed for over one hundred miles through the floating mass. The barque Star of Bengal, and the steamer Rotokino from the South Pacific Islands, report having met huge quantities of pumice-stone.

We have to thank the "Shanghai Mercury" Office for a copy of the annual report for the year ending the 31st May of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mr. Harry Maitland is the honorary secretary and treasurer. The report, which contains a reprint of the monthly reports made by the Society's Inspector, and a list of members, mentions that while there were not so many cases taken to Court in the past year—which shows the good that the Society's action has done,—only one case was dismissed. It is satisfactory to see that financially the Society is in a prosperous condition.

We find in a recent issue of "The Chinese Christian Intelligencer" (Tung Wen Pao) some very interesting matter. The Chinese Consul-General in Cuba discusses the question of Religious Toleration in Chinese schools from the native view point. He argues that the English 敬 (ching) Shakespeare and the Americans do the same to Webster and why cannot the Chinese 敬 (ching), Confucius in their own way? As this is a most important question in China just now it might be well for the lexicographers to reconstruct their translation of certain Chinese words. Like the crooked streets in Shanghai which were laid out somewhat at random in the good old days when the mire was deep and the foreigners were thankful for any street at all, certain English terms were "laid out" as true equivalents of Chinese which now seem rather tortuous and circumscribed. A rehabilitation of vocabulary would do no harm in every department of Chinese. On the other hand, the arguments of the Consul-General while good from the Chinese standpoint were settled years ago in the West. The Editor promises a reply in an early issue and every Chinese student would do well to follow this discussion which is carried on by the Chinese themselves. Looking over the Imperial Decrees we note that the Court in Peking has sent an official to fetch a certain efficacious iron tablet of the dragon to the Capital in order to attract the much needed rain. The advertisement says that the paper now has a large circulation at home and abroad and we are glad to know that the "Intelligencer" begins its second year under such encouraging circumstances.

THE issue of "The Review" of the 20th ult., a copy of which has been sent us by Messrs. Ballard and Hunter, the agents here of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., is mainly taken up by the full 93rd annual report and accounts of that Company, with a leading article thereon in English and German. In the fire department the net premia received in 1902 were £1,866,041, and the net losses £979,666, the fire account showing a balance to credit of £164,480, after adding £96,890 to the premium reserve. In the life department the net premia were £884,007, and the net claims £687,952, the amount of the life assurance fund at the end of the year being £9,771,358. After providing for dividend and bonus, the total fire, life, and annuity funds, including the paid-up capital, amounted on the 31st of December last to £16,189,021.

We have received the June numbers of the "Hwa Mei Pao" published at Foochow, and the "Law Kiang Pao" published at Amoy, the last named being a tri-monthly periodical, edited by Mr. J. Sadler; also the "Wan Kuo Kung Pao," "Kiao Pao" and "Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao" for the same month. All the above-named periodicals continue to maintain the excellence of style and up-to-dateness of news for which they are so well-known and which have obtained for them a very large and daily increasing number of native readers.

THE June issue of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd Bulletin" contains an account, illustrated, of the maiden voyage to New York of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, the longest steamer afloat (706½ feet), which, though she encountered rough weather, fog, and icebergs, made the voyage from Cherbourg in 5 days, 23 hours, covering 3,160 miles at an average speed of 22.10 knots. She made the last 180 miles at the rate of 23.58 knots. Her best day's run was 560 miles. She developed 42,500 horse-power and burned an average of 650 tons of coal a day. She carried 425 cabin and 637 steerage passengers.

UNDER "Latest News," Saturday's "Echo de Chine" says that M. Paul Doumer has been elected President of the Budget Committee. The Committee has appointed M. Merlou reporter of the general budget; M. Dubief reporter of the colonial budget; M. Messimy reporter of the naval budget; M. Manja reporter of the army budget; and M. Puech reporter of the budget of the protectorates.

MONDAY's "Echo de Chine" says that the French Chamber, on the demand of M. Combes, the Premier, rejected *en bloc*, by 285 votes to 269, the requests for authorisation from the Congregations engaged in teaching women.

TUESDAY's "Echo de Chine" contains an extract from the Paris "Temps," of which the following is a rough translation:—

By an agreement made on the 15th of March 1901 between the Russian Resident and the Tartar General at Kirin, and ratified by Li Hung-chang, all the mining rights of this province (Kirin) are conceded to Russia; and it is believed that Russia has similarly acquired those of the province of Mukden.

All this is simply the accomplishment of the gradual fate of this region fatally destined to fall under the supremacy of the Russian Colossus; but it preoccupies and disturbs men's minds at Peking, at Tokio, and as far away as at London; and it creates a situation of uncertainty, which is not destitute of peril.

WEDNESDAY's "Echo de Chine" says telegrams from Djibuti state that the rumour of the massacre of British officers is still current.

It is announced from Djibuti that in Somaliland the Mullah has destroyed five posts between Burao and Bohotleh. Thirty-nine English officers were killed and 42 white men, while 2,000 native troops were made prisoners. (This news is not confirmed.)

It is announced from London that the reported check in Somaliland is not confirmed.

TUESDAY's "Echo de Chine" says that the monetary conferences with the American Commission have been opened. The Americans ask that Indo-China and China shall accept the new system established in the Philippines (making the dollar equal to 50 cents gold).

The French Senate is at present discussing a project of school construction. M. Waldeck-Rousseau criticised the way in which the Congregations Law has been applied, and notably the rejection *en bloc* of the requests for authorisation.

UNDER "Latest News" this morning's "Echo de Chine" quotes a declaration by M. Etienne that France must keep the effective control of the Meikong region. —A New York telegram reports a mine explosion at Hanna, Wyoming, with the loss of 175 lives.

It is announced in the "Echo de Chine" that on the French Fête day, the 14th inst., the French Consul-General will receive French citizens and protégés at 11.30 a.m. The Commander and Officers of the Décadée will hold a reception on board from 5 to 7, and M. and Mme. Ratard will receive at the French Consulate-General at 9 p.m.

THE "Chefoo Express" says:—

With reference to the Siberian Railway, intending passengers are advised not to carry silk, cigars, wines, or spirits. All luggage is minutely examined by the Russian officials at the station of Manchuria, and a very heavy duty is charged on the goods above mentioned.

THE "Chefoo Express" of the 20th ult. says that 26 of the 45 British warships on this station were on that date at Weihaiwei. The same paper has the following:—

The great naval review of the Russian Asiatic Squadron, preparatory to the arrival of the Russian Minister of War, took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Almost the whole of the squadron were assembled outside the harbour of Port Arthur, and a marvellous sight they presented.

Among the first line of defence were noticed the Rossia, Retvizan, Dimitri-Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, Pamiat Azova, Sissoi Veliky, Navarin, Admiral Korniloff, Petropavlosk, Peter Sivjietch, Gramoboi, Diana, Razboynik, and Nickolajevsk.

There were 23 warships of the first class present, and these, with the smaller craft, including torpedo boats, brought up the total to 57 ships of all descriptions.

In the early morning a dense fog hid the assembly from the many sightseers. At 10 a.m. when Admiral Alexieff started out in his yacht, only 7 of the vessels were visible from the harbour, but at 11 a.m. the fog began to lift, and before long the whole fleet were to be plainly seen, "cleared for action."

The Admiral passed down the first line, witnessing a few manoeuvres, and receiving salutes from each vessel in succession. After complimenting some of the commanders (to the grief of others not so fortunate) he inspected the lighter craft, after which he (accompanied by his staff) repaired on board the Rossia, where a sumptuous banquet was laid out, and for some time afterwards the residents on shore had the pleasure of listening to the strains of what is supposed to be the finest band in the East, namely the private band of Admiral Alexieff. The Admiral returned to Port Arthur at about 4 p.m.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 26th June.—There had at last been some heavy rain at Tientsin.—H.E. Hsi Liang has been ordered not to change any of Viceroy's Tsén's arrangements in Szechuan.—One man lost a hand and two others were wounded through striking a live shell a few days ago, while turning up the earth in the British Legation compound.—The silver was melted in the fire at the Board of Revenue, but none of it was lost.—Prince Ching is anxious to get H.E. Wu Ting-fang to Peking to organise the new Board of Commerce.—Count von Schlippenbach has joined General Sir O'Moore Creagh's homeward-bound party.

FROM recent issues of the "China Times" we learn that the Germans have established a light railway at Peitaiho between the station and the settlement, and carry members of the various contingents and of the foreign communities without payment.

—Dr. Denton E. Peterson, D.D.S., died at the Victoria Hospital, Tientsin, on the 28th inst.

THIS is from the "China Times" of the 26th ult:—

The "Tientsin Daily News" reports that in consequence of the acts of robbers in Fengtien, who under the protection of certain Russians plundered the people, a cavalry captain at Shaho, named Wu, captured some of the leaders of these depredators and decapitated them. For this prompt action he was seized by the Russians. The Tartar general of Fengtien, not relishing any arguments with

Russians, has solved the difficulty in a simple way, by appointing another captain.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe to the 27th, and Nagasaki the 29th June.—The "Nichi Nichi" calculates that tourists, foreign men-of-war, etc., made up a total of ¥42,500,000 that passed into Japan during the last fiscal year by non-commercial channels.—Of the three battle-ships included in the Naval Expansion programme, one is to be built in England and two in Japan.—The attention of the Fire Department here is drawn to the fact that a fire-extinguishing powder sold by the Hiyoishi firm at Nichome, Giuza, has been tried with success in Tokio.—Sir Claude Macdonald presented to H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa on the 19th, the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath conferred by King Edward on the Prince.—The O. & O. S. Coptic called at Midway Island on her way across to land mails.—Mr. G. F. Nash, who embezzled ¥1,000 from the New York Life Insurance Co., Yokohama, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance.—Mr. Brockelbank has given a very successful exhibition in Yokohama.—A Russian proclamation has been posted in Dalny and Newchwang prohibiting any reference in the local Press to Russia's new demands on the Chinese.—(On condition of an annual payment of ¥20, the fishermen have promised not to obstruct any more regattas at Kobe.—Parcels sent to China from Japan will after the 18th prox., be subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent when their value exceeds Tls. 10.—The N.Y.K.S. Yeiko Maru was successfully launched at Nagasaki on the 22nd.—Mr. Pavloff has sent a note to the Korean Government pointing out that by her existing agreement with Corea, Russia is fully entitled to cut timber on the Yalu and its tributaries.—There is little doubt that the recent attempt on Li Yong-ik was made by anti-Japanese Koreans, not by Japanese.—The Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co. made a net profit in the past half year of Yen 380,937. Of this amount ¥217,519 is carried forward, ¥125,000 distributed in a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year, ¥30,000 added to the legal reserve, and ¥8,427 to the special reserve.—The Japanese Government made Mr. de Rijke on his departure for home a present of ¥32,000 in recognition of his services to Japan since 1868.—Referring to the "Novoe Vremya's" allegations that Japan is bent on a fatal and needlessly aggressive policy towards Russia, the "Japan Times" says:—"If Russia proves her sincerity by a faithful observance of her international obligations, nobody would ever dream of interfering with her legitimate interests in Manchuria. As a matter of fact, she is deliberately forcing other countries to take up a hostile attitude by her policy of wanton aggression. We can honestly assure our contemporary that nothing could give more satisfaction to Japan than a conviction that Russia is not really aggressive but as peaceful in her intentions and actions as she is declared to be by the "Novoe Vremya." Is Russia prepared to give us reasonable assurances on this point? We sincerely hope that she is so prepared, although, if our contemporary in any way voices official views, such hope seems to have but slight chance of realisation."—The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Albert Pease, M.P.—Two officers and two of the crew of the Hyogo Maru were drowned by the capsizing of their boat off the Bonin Islands on the 14th ult.—The "Nippon" says that Russia "has herself now made her territories accessible by railways and valuable by development, and the time has come when the question of her partition takes its place among the practical issues of the era."—The new Belgian chief adviser to the Korean Court has arrived at Seoul.—Mr. Yasui Takeo, M.P. for Okayama ken,

has been arrested, charged with obtaining £2,650 from merchants to whom he promised to supply half-a-million counterfeit Korean coins.—The Russians had five large ships and seven torpedo boats at Masampo, on the south coast of Corea, at the end of June.—The N.Y.K. has placed an order with the M.B.K. at Nagasaki for a reserve steamer of 7,200 tons gross for its American line. The materials as usual will come from England.—The N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru was released from quarantine at Yokohama on the 27th ult.—A telegram had reached Nagasaki stating that the Home Secretary, Baron Utsunomiya, has resigned, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Oura, Chief of the Metropolitan Police.—A telegram in the Japan papers says that "Kaiser Wilhelm has conferred a high Order on the shipowner, Mr. Krogmann, at Hamburg, on account of the service he has rendered to the establishment of a new cargo ship line."

The "Japan Times" of the 23rd of June says:—

In view of the death of Cardinal Vaughan which is announced to-day, the following anecdote in which his name occurs may be found apropos:—

Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet, one day managed to open her cage and get away, to the consternation of the whole family. After a great search someone found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple-tree. The welcome news was communicated to the dean, who, with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompanied by Dr. Vaughan, who, with some friends, was then on a visit to the dean. Polly was found swinging herself on the topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down on them, and said, "Let us pray."

We learn the following from the Nagasaki Press.—The Italian cruiser Lombardia sailed from Nagasaki for Woosung on the 25th ult.—The battleships Mikasa and Adzuma and the vessels Hiyei, Kongo, Moya, Harusame, Asashiwo and Shirakumo, of the Japanese navy, with 11 torpedo boats were to take part in manoeuvres in the Sea of Japan from the 25th ult. to the 8th inst.—H.M.S. Humber reached Kobe on the 20th ult. on her way from Yokokama to Weihaiwei.—The Japanese cruisers Takachiho and Miyako left Nanking on the 19th ult. for Wuhu.—The U. S. S. Kentucky, New Orleans, Oregon, and Helena left Taku on the same date for Chefoo. Admiral Evans, who had an audience with their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Dowager rejoined the Flagship on the evening of the 18th ult. It was said that the U.S. warships assembled at Chefoo, to the number of 14 were about to commence manoeuvres in the Gulf of Pechili on the 23rd ult.

The following notes are from the "Foochow Echo" of the 20th inst. :—

In the tea market a fair amount of business continues to be transacted in Congous and Souchongs. The falling off in the supplies of Congous to date, say, 45,000 half-chests, confirms the predicted short first-crop and prices are very firm in consequence. Business has commenced in Oologs, but the settlements so far only amount to 1,670 half-chests. The export to Europe to date is 3,788,610 lbs., against 3,997,415 lbs. to the same date last year.

We understand that we are to have a new line of steamers running between Foochow and Shanghai. The first of the steamers, the Jacob Diederichsen is advertised to close on Monday, the 22nd inst., for Shanghai.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 26th June.—The laying of tram lines is going on fast in Hongkong.—The accounts of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., for the

year ending the 30th of April last show a divisible balance of \$79,167. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent, write off \$35,214 for depreciation, and carry forward \$3,453.—Normal telegraphic communication has been re-established with Tongking.—A Chinese has been fined \$25 for cruelty to a caged tiger by teasing it with sticks.—"Siberian Life," a St. Petersburg paper, is complaining that Southern Manchuria is flooded with British goods which are cheaper than Russian.—A decided drop is recorded in the number of plague cases.—The workers in the Canton tea factories are reported to be on strike.—It is rumoured, we hope with truth, that Hongkong will send up a rowing four, a cricket team, and a football eleven to Shanghai this autumn.—A Society of "Sons of Hampshire" is being formed in the colony.

The following notes are from the "London and China Express" of the 22nd of May :—

A large deputation yesterday waited on the Secretary of State for India to urge the abolition of the duties on Indian cotton goods. Lord G. Hamilton, in reply, said he was clearly of opinion that the Government of India could not afford permanently to part with any of its existing sources of taxation, and therefore he could not pledge himself to an early remission of the duties. Nine years ago he undertook that there should be perfect equality of treatment between Lancashire and India, and that had been established.

The death is announced at Largs, Ayrshire, of Mr. John Scott, C.B., head of the firm of Scott and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, and the oldest shipbuilder on the Clyde. The deceased, who three times unsuccessfully contested Greenock in the Conservative interest, took great interest in the auxiliary forces, for services to which he received his decoration. He raised two batteries of Artillery Volunteers in 1859, and was for a long time honorary colonel of Volunteers. His firm had constructed practically the whole of the fleet of the China Navigation Company.

An interesting full-power trial has been made by all the ships of the Mediterranean Squadron, and no doubt is possible as to the superior performance of the vessels with Belleville boilers. On an extended run, it was found that the vessels with the water-tube boilers consumed from 1.7 lb. to 2.1 lb. of fuel per indicated horse-power per hour, while in the case of the ships with cylindrical boilers the rate varied between 2.2 lb. and 2.9 lb. At the same time the speed of the Belleville boiler ships was in some cases 2.5 miles per hour greater, and in no case was the excess speed less than 1½ miles. It is true that the water-tube boiler ships are newer, but the cylindrical boiler vessels were built originally to steam as fast, and it must be acknowledged that the difference is due almost entirely to the superiority of the water-tube system in generating a greater volume of steam for a given weight, and on the trial nearly all of them were blowing off steam.

M. Levitoff, editor of the "Novy Krai," of Port Arthur, and an acknowledged authority on Far Eastern affairs, has just delivered a striking address before the Society for Promoting Russian Trade and Industry at St. Petersburg. He assured his hearers that not only Russia but the whole of Europe is menaced by the "Yellow Peril."

M. Levitoff pointed out that Japan needs new territory for its quickly-increasing population, and that it has already shifted the keystone of its policy to Corea, until now the Straits of Corea have for Russia the importance of a "Yellow Bosphorus." If this "Yellow Bosphorus" falls into the hands of either Great Britain or of Japan, then there will be an end to the importance of Vladivostok as a trading port; but, if Russia held the Straits of Corea it would become thereby the leading naval Power in

the Far East. Great Britain will be menaced if either Japan or Russia hold the Straits of Corea, as either Power would be able to prevent a British squadron from landing Canadian troops destined for service in the interior of China. M. Levitoff warns Russia against a naval struggle with Japan. He says that Russia cannot measure its strength at sea with Japan, and he thinks that a peaceful arrangement can be arrived at if Japan will consent to Great Britain and Russia regulating jointly the immigration movement of Japanese into Corea.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a political meeting at Doncaster last night, said if the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, were seriously made, it was difficult to understand why he still remained a member of the Cabinet, which was repealing the Corn Duty without any qualification or reserve. That Duty was the one instrument in the possession of the Government by which these new fiscal ideas could have real effect given to them. The Liberal Party would give an undivided opposition to the matter, which the Colonial Secretary had referred to. The people of this country should stick to the well-tried policy of free markets and an open door. The effect of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, if carried out, would be to raise the cost of living, lower wages, and further handicap us in the rivalry of the markets. Another result would be a war of reprisals throughout the world.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., speaking at Shorelitch yesterday, referred to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of preferential tariffs, and said that it would need all Mr. Chamberlain's eloquence and dialectical skill to persuade the British people to abandon the system of Free Trade and cheap food.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times of Ceylon" says that it must be the Earl of Caledon, not the Earl of Clarendon, who so narrowly escaped in the recent fire at Eton.

From the "Times of Ceylon" of the 9th ult. we learn that the Shell liner Conch, stranded off Galle, has become a total wreck; and that the steamer Lady Gordon has been sent with the necessary apparatus to save the Natal liner Umona, stranded on the Maldives.

We noticed not long since a book of "Anglo-Chinese Sketches" by William A. Rivers. We learn from the "Daily Graphic," which notices the book most favourably, that this is the pseudonym of a gentleman occupying a very high position in Anglo-Chinese Society. The book is also very favourably reviewed in the "Queen."

THERE is a Cape Baridi on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea about midway between Suez and Aden, which may be the point towards which the cruiser squadron has been sent to intercept supplies for the Mullah. No other name identifiable with Baraida of Reuter's telegram this morning appears to be known to the map makers.

"TRANSPORT" of the 15th ult. contains a picture and description of the new Cunard liner Carpathia, a twin-screw steamer of 560 feet in length, 24,000 tons' displacement, and 9,000 ind. horse-power. She is intended for second and third-class passengers only, and cargo, her dead-weight carrying capacity being over 12,500 tons. She has twin screws, one funnel, and four masts, with seven single-ended boilers and forced draught. Her builders are Swan and Hunter, Ltd.

We learn from "Transport" that the well-known Tyneside Shipbuilding firms of Messrs. C. S. Swan and Hunter, Ltd., and Messrs. Wigham, Richardson and Co., Ltd., are in process of amalgamation. The total capital of the proposed company is £1,500,000, the former company receiving £564,750, and the latter £364,250 in shares of the new company.

Miscellaneous Articles.

RUSSIA IN THE
YANGTZE VALLEY.

28th June.

How much Russia regards the claim that the Yangtze Valley is Great Britain's sphere of influence is shown by the fact that she is now endeavouring to obtain from the throne, through a Mr. Pollak, who is the Russian stalking-horse, a concession to build railways from Hankow to Chêngtu, the capital of Szechuan, and from Hankow to Foochow. These railways will, of course, have to be duly guarded, and the result may be judged from the present condition of Manchuria, and of Shantung, which is completely Germanised throughout the line of the German railway. We learn that the consent has been obtained of T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-k'ai, and Shêng Kung-pao, and of the Waiwupu, to these proposed Russian railways, and the necessary imperial edict is now being sought.

NOT SO SOMNOLENT
AFTER ALL!

29th June.

II.

WE now come to the table showing the value per cent of the three principal divisions of imports and exports, viz., articles of food and live animals, raw and semi-manufactured articles, and manufactured articles. This shows that nearly half our total imports consist of food-stuffs, while the percentage of manufactures in our exports is 80.6, a proportion which no other land approaches. It is shown that while there is a decided general advance in our trade, the constituent exports vary greatly in different years. Germany ranks second in percentage of exports with 64.4, the United States sending abroad but 26 per cent of her exports in the form of manufactured articles.

Mr. Warren is not a whit abashed when told that we have practically lost certain branches of foreign trade formerly in our hands. The facts are well authenticated he says, but English merchants are not fools. "Their action is comparable to that of a financier who, when he finds an investment offers less prospects than others, transfers his attention to one of a more remunerative character The English have found more remunerative branches to which they turn their attention, and are thus able to leave the small trade to foreigners." But they don't "advertise," says Mr. Warren, using

that term in the sense employed by Tommy Atkins of "Bobs." Some others do, and by underselling are at times able to make quite a commotion in the shrieking portion of the press, and, as we read, "these wild outcries do harm to English commerce."

One of the most interesting and instructive of the points touched upon in this paper is the value of the trade each of the great commercial countries has with the others. We sent to Germany for example nearly £40,000,000 worth of produce and manufactures in 1900 alone, while in 1901 the United States sent to us no less than 42 per cent of its total exports. We are in fact the best customer the world has. Whether it be France, or Germany, or the United States, it is to Great Britain that they send more of their exported material than they do to any other land.

A good word is said for the Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and we read that "many English Consular reports are models of what such reports should be," though the majority are "chaotic."

In no test that he has been able to make does Mr. Warren find any "signs that English trade is really rotting." He applies the test of the annual trade per head of population. Our total export and import works out at £16 odd per head, against £8 per head each for France and Germany, and £5 per head for the United States. Ours is thus about double that of the next best. Naturally we must expect very soon to be surpassed in bulk by the eighty millions of people in the United States as well as in money value, a fact of which some of our people, less well read geographically than they might be, appear to be unaware. The final table given, however, is not so very alarming as yet. Taking the shares of the great trading nations in the total commerce of the world, we find that from 1876-80 the percentages were as follows:—

United Kingdom	39.6
Germany	21.4
France	23.9
United States	15.1
	100.0

while from 1896-1900 the result reads thus:—

United Kingdom	37.7
Germany	23.2
France	20.1
United States	19.0
	100.0

It should be mentioned that between the dates given, viz., from 1891-5 the United Kingdom after dropping to 37 per cent had gone back to 39. The trade is seen to fluctuate, therefore, but the fluctuations are within narrow limits. We have 19.5 per cent of the population of the

four countries and 37.7 per cent of the trade, not a very clear proof of decadence.

We commend certain of Mr. Warren's remarks to the persistent Cassandra of our Press. It might have been that John Bull was getting somewhat drowsy, and the outcry of his friends was doubtless well meant. That there was never any great need for clamour is however pretty evident, and now that there is no doubt of the awakening it may perhaps be as well to go quietly on with the adoption of modern methods and leave our rivals to do their own advertising. "That our trade should withstand so well the gross libels upon it is not a subject for wonder when its inherent solidity is considered. So long as the merchants and manufacturers of England are as wide awake as they are at present, so long will its trade continue to prosper and so long will England remain the dominant commercial and industrial country. It has had a good start, and it has maintained its lead and is likely to retain it There is not a tittle of evidence that England has lost her grip of the world's trade or that her traders and manufacturers have failed to realise the altered and constantly altering conditions of foreign commerce and to respond elastically to them. . . . Other nations are advancing at a great rate; this notwithstanding, England, so far from exhibiting signs of decay, shows a healthy and vigorous development."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S
ZOLLVEREIN.

30th June.

WHEN Parliament rises in England, the speechmaking in the provinces begins. Whether there will be a general election this autumn is doubtful: the Government has certainly lost its hold on the House of Commons and on the country, and the recurrence of bad news from Somaliland will not increase its popularity; it has only been saved already from actual defeat in the House by the Irish Nationalists whom it has conciliated by Mr. Wyndham's great Land Act, an Act which it is hoped will prove the completion of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to dispel the long-continued agrarian agitation in Ireland. Whether there is a general election this year or not, it is evident that the latter half of the year will be devoted to speeches for and against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for the introduction of differential tariffs in Great Britain in favour of her colonies. South Africa being pacified at a cost of some £216,000,000 sterling, an outlay which it is hoped the prosperity of our new colonies will soon wipe out, the

attention of the country is to be absorbed by this new departure, for whose adoption Mr. Chamberlain is continually finding new reasons. The first idea was that differential tariffs were to knit the empire together more closely. But it has been pointed out by Professor Bastable, the eminent writer on finance, that "a zollverein for Great Britain and her colonies was impossible for geographical reasons. The only unions of this kind that had ever been carried into successful practice had been those of adjacent territory, around which the barrier of a common tariff could be drawn. Replying to the suggestion that although an imperial zollverein could not be adopted in the form given to it by the independent States of Germany, it might still be adopted in substance, he showed that the differences of products are as great as those of geographical situation. Diversities so marked as those of India, South Africa, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom never could be made amenable to a common tariff. Therefore, the idea of a zollverein, either in form or in substance, must be abandoned. Nor can anything in the way of preferential trade be found to take its place unless England squarely turns her back on her past and present conceptions of trade, and adopts a new one, the central idea of which is that the exchange of goods with British subjects is better than exchange with foreigners. Replying to Mr. Chamberlain's argument that the British empire is so wide and its products so various that it might be self-sustaining, Professor Bastable pointed out that the main question was not that of self-sufficiency, but of cost. It is aside from the question to say, for example, that British colonies can produce all the cotton that England needs, unless it can be shown that they can and will supply it as cheaply as the United States does." We take this summary from the New York "Nation." It may be added that Mr. Chamberlain has already acknowledged that it is impossible to tax raw materials, so that the colonies which produce raw materials are to get no benefit from the proposed change in our fiscal system.

Mr. Chamberlain seems now to have decided that it is only food which is to be taxed, this being obviously a sop to Canada. His argument is that if the poor people want social reform and old age pensions, they must pay for them by taxes on their food, which shows a remarkable change from the time when Mr. Chamberlain denounced the rich and proposed to exact ransom from them for the benefit of the poor. This proposal has the disadvantage of deepening the cleavage between the classes and the masses. It can hardly be called statesmanlike to

widen the gulf between the different ranks of society in the United Kingdom in order to unite the empire. The disfavour with which this argument has been received has led Mr. Chamberlain to try another tack. His latest suggestion, as we learn from Reuter's telegram of the 27th of June, is that the taxation of food may be balanced by the remission of an equivalent amount of taxation on sugar, tea, etc. The great scheme then of modified free trade comes down to the taxation of the food which we receive from the United States for the benefit of Canada. In this connection it is interesting to read what the "Graphic" which, like a good Unionist paper, is at present "on the fence," says in its issue of the 23rd of May:—"Mr. Chamberlain has more than once invited the Colonies to take part both in the government and in the expenses of the Empire, but hitherto they have shown very little inclination to respond. In the same way the main difficulty in the path of any system of free trade within the empire comes rather from the colonies than from the mother country. Canada has, indeed, voluntarily conceded a preferential tariff to British goods; but as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out at the colonial conference in July last, this preference does little to mitigate the obstacles which the Canadian tariff as a whole places in the way of British trade with the Dominion. He also showed that in spite of the nominal British preference, British goods entering Canada pay a higher rate on the average than American goods. In Australia the story is the same. The Australians not merely levy high duties on goods coming from the mother country, but they have even passed an Act which enables the executive government, at the bidding of the labour party, to exclude Englishmen taking up appointments in Australia. On the other hand the mother country freely admits to her markets all the staple produce of the colonies, and allows colonials freely to compete for all appointments under the Crown."

It is interesting to note that although Canada has conceded to us a preferential tariff, the imports into Canada from the United States in 1902 were valued at £24,000,000, and from Great Britain at £9,800,000; while the exports from Canada to the States amounted to £14,200,000, and to Great Britain to £23,400,000. The probable effect of dear bread on British industries is too large a subject for this article. We would only draw attention now to another extract from the New York "Nation" of the 28th of May:—"If Great Britain is to adopt preferential duties in favour of her colonies, there is no reason why she should not adopt the same policy towards favoured nations

which are not united to her by political ties. Whenever she begins to discriminate among nations, she will have to discriminate also among producers at home. The agricultural interests represented by Mr. Chaplin will be as much opposed to free imports from Canada as from the United States, and, as Lord Rosebery pointed out in his speech at Burnley, there could be no such thing as a finality in tariffs, because the colonies would be constantly insisting on changes. In short, Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is so beset with difficulties in the United Kingdom itself that foreigners need give themselves little concern about its realisation in practice."

THE FREEDOM OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

1st July.

It is understood that warrants have been executed for the arrest of certain writers connected with a native daily paper in Shanghai, who are charged with having published intolerable criticisms and denunciations of the Throne, and of members of the Government of China and other high officials. Anxious as all foreigners here are to secure freedom of thought and speech for native residents in the Settlements, we cannot allow Shanghai to become an Alsatia, nor protect native writers in excesses which would bring them within the grasp of the law if they were foreign journalists writing in foreign countries. The action which the Consular Body have adopted in the matter after careful consideration will commend itself universally to the foreign community, and we understand that if the Taotai did not actually suggest it, he is fully in accord with the decision arrived at. It has been agreed then with him that the men to be arrested shall be tried in the Settlement with a foreign Assessor on the bench, and that any punishment that may possibly be awarded shall be inflicted in the Settlement; and we think it will be acknowledged that by this arrangement, if it is carried out, the rights and liberties of our native fellow-residents are as fully safeguarded as they should be. The fact that they live and publish in the Foreign Settlement, under the protection of the foreign administration, cannot withdraw them from subjection to the laws of their own country. It is for the foreigners to see that these laws are fairly executed.

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THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

1st July.

As far as Japan is concerned there are two aspects of the occupation of Manchuria by Russia. Regarding it as an attack, as it is, on the integrity and independence of China, it is the concern of all the Powers, though most of them have thrown Manchuria to the wolves, except England and Japan and, somewhat half-heartedly, the United States. The difficulty in this aspect is that the present Chinese Government is quite indifferent as to the success or failure of Russia's plans. Russia has promised to support the Manchu dynasty against any possible enemies, at home or abroad, and hence the Manchu rulers of the country are entirely in Russia's hands; and it is difficult for outsiders to help a Power which does not want to help herself or be helped. But the aspect that is especially important for Japan is the menace to herself that is involved in Russia's establishment in Manchuria, and her practical control of the river Yalu which she has consolidated by the seizure of the Korean side of the mouth of the river. Russia in Manchuria means before long Russia in Corea, and her agents are rapidly preparing the way for her absorption of the peninsular empire. Russia in Corea is a menace to Japan's independence such as no free and high-spirited nation can possibly be expected to brook. In dealing with the Manchurian question, this aspect of it, most important as it is, is sometimes overlooked. The protest of the "Seven against Russia," of which we published recently a telegraphic summary, and of which we publish this morning a full translation, shows that it is this aspect which, necessarily, mainly occupies the minds of thoughtful Japanese at the present time. Great Britain and the United States are merely contending for commercial freedom; Japan is fighting for her existence.

THE END OF AN ACT.

1st July.

THE departure of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., K.C.B., from Tientsin for home, though it is nominally only on ninety days' privilege leave, marks the end of an act in the drama which began at Peking something over three years ago. General Creagh gave up a very much more lucrative post at Aden to take the command of the British garrison at Shanghai, hoping to get some service in the field. The hope was, happily for all of us, disappointed, and there were some here, it will be remembered, who denied light-

heartedly that Admiral Sir Edward Seymour was ever justified in asking for a British garrison for Shanghai. That we were at one time in great danger, however, was known to many of the older residents here, and this is amply confirmed now by the very interesting "Unwritten Page of History" which we published two days ago. In its farewell on the 26th of June to General Creagh, the "China Times" makes some remarks editorially which we are glad to reproduce, as they will surely find a responsive echo in Shanghai:—

The long list of distinguished military officers who have served in North China and departed for fresh spheres receives an addition to-day. Field-Marshal Waldersee, Generals Gaselee and Barrow, Generals Suellon and Chattee, Yamaguchi and Fukushima, Wogack and von Lessel, and others of various nationalities who might be mentioned with equal right, have contributed their share to the restoration of tranquillity and safety in this province after the rising of 1900. Without prying too deeply into their secret conclaves, we may feel tolerably sure that, once order was restored, the most difficult task the Generals had to perform was to preserve harmony one with another, in the face of interests often conflicting. That this has been done with perfect success is fully recognised on all hands. The relations of the military representatives of the various powers one to another were never better than at this moment in Tientsin. In addition, the Chinese officials have heaped honours and courtesies upon the military commanders whenever the opportunity offered. While not professing any desire that the military occupation should be unduly prolonged, the native authorities have recognised it as the best course to treat the military representatives with unflinching respect so long as they are here.

How far this satisfactory state of things is due to one commander or another, we need not inquire. It is no doubt due to the co-operation of all, and not least to the British General. The duties of office have no doubt become less exacting as time has gone on. The difficult questions have been solved and the troops have learnt to live beside one another in harmony. There are many commanders who have distinguished themselves in war, and of these General Creagh, as everyone knows, is one. He leaves Tientsin, however, with the distinction of having taken a leading part in a perhaps more difficult labour, the securing of international peace.

We have more than once drawn attention to the admirable order and good-feeling maintained in Shanghai while the foreign troops were here. Notwithstanding the international jealousies whose existence to a certain extent was inevitable, and the feeling of hatred of the Chinese which permeated the "Tomnies" of various nationalities who had heard of the atrocities to which the missionaries, men, women, and children, were subjected in many provinces in China, there was no breach of the peace of any importance committed all the time the troops were here, a happy condition which was very much due to the exertions of General Creagh, and the men he chose to assist in the organisation and direction of the military police. Whatever ill-considered objections there

were to the bringing of any troops here at first, there was nothing but regret and admiration for them when they were recalled; and of the many officers of all nationalities of whom we retain an affectionate recollection, General Creagh is one of the best remembered; and no one will be more welcome if the whirligig of time should bring him back to China. And we must couple with General Creagh's the name of his travelling companion, the ever-courteous and most popular Count von Schlippenbach, than whom Germany could not have sent a more acceptable military representative.

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES.

2nd July.

UNLESS we are very much mistaken, a number of young people, together with their parents and friends, will welcome the announcement made under this heading in another column. No sign of the times could mark more clearly the difference between old Shanghai and the cosmopolitan Settlement as we now know it. Then the four fingers of one hand might almost have sufficed to count the children of pure European descent. These now need four figures, not fingers, for their enumeration, and instead of being bundled off "home" as soon as they toddle, they now stay and look for their education to local institutions. Year by year the conditions of life here tend more and more to approximate to those in the West, and as it is generally recognised that no boy's education is finished, even in the narrowest technical sense, when he leaves school at fifteen, sixteen, or so, our educational authorities in common with those of all civilised lands must provide for something beyond, something which shall reinforce, supplement, and extend the teaching of the elementary school. Probably it is the consolidation of previous instruction which is the keynote to the undoubted success of these evening institutions in England and America. Without that, farther advance would be almost impossible, and how easy it is for hard-won knowledge to slip from one's grasp entirely is a matter of only too common experience.

It is but a month or two ago that we chronicled the success of a class of young engineers who had attended a course of lessons during the winter at the Public School. These were the pioneers of a much greater number which should be forthcoming to take advantage of the wide selection of subjects mentioned in Mr. Lanning's letter. As befits the cosmopolitan nature of the settlement, the suggested curriculum is comprehensive and should be

attractive in its English side to many Continental gentlemen who wish to brush up their English.

In such subjects as engineering the old contempt for "book learning" has gone with the class whose book-learning was a minus quantity. It is now known that theory must precede practice, must keep pace with it, and follow after it, if the best results are to be attained. Mathematics to no mean degree must be mastered before many modern problems can be approached, and with mathematics, geometry on its practical side is a necessity.

But the number of engineers here, though considerable, must always be much less than that which covers the vast body of those engaged in trade. Little by little Shanghai is creeping up the list of great commercial cities. Year by year her trade grows, and with it the number of those whose living depends thereon. Competition too is becoming keener, and as there is no calling under the sun, probably, in which it is truer that "knowledge is power," those who wish for success in trade must have a mind well stocked with that particular knowledge upon which commerce depends, ignorance of which spells ruin. This refers not to elementary work like book-keeping, shorthand, and so on but to the higher branches of a commercial education, such as with competent teachers might well form a course of lessons or lectures for the proposed continuation classes. We know that there is just the tendency to-day amongst some business men to pooh-pooh commercial instruction as there used to be amongst engineers to ridicule mathematical calculation and all rules except the rule of thumb. But it is quite certain that a youth, who, in addition to the fundamental training of a good elementary to secondary education, has acquired an intimate knowledge of how, when, and where success in commerce has been achieved, has in him the making of a more successful man of the future than his possibly richer grandfather would have been. A century ago men were on a level. All were more or less ignorant. To-day it is none the less true that they are also approximately on a level. All are more or less educated, and other things being equal, he whose training has made him most ready to see and seize opportunities is he who will write his name highest on the roll of successful men in the coming years.

We believe that a merchant is the better for a careful study of the economics of commerce, that he is the less likely to drift into expensive law suits if he has even an elementary knowledge of mercantile law, that he may gain much advantage from a study of the theory and practice of statistics, and that a knowledge of what his neighbours do, and how they

do it would often be of benefit to him.

With respect to "culture" subjects much might be said. There are vast stores of literature, volumes of delight and instruction: there is drawing in its various branches, and much in other ways that might appeal to many who do not desire to attend the "bread and butter" studies.

In the way of organisation much will be necessary before any considerable success can be expected, but the probability is that each succeeding year will find the Evening Continuation Classes more firmly set, more sought after, more helpful, and hence more successful.

Reviews.

NOTICES OF BOOKS. ETC.

A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions. By the Rev. Harlan P. Beach, M. A., F. R. G. S.—In two volumes, cloth. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 3, West Twenty-ninth Street.

Regarded from whatsoever point of view, there are few more picturesque movements than those which owe their being to the manifold missionary agencies in all parts of the known and unknown world. Often slighted and repeatedly misrepresented, judged by individual members of the force or by records of isolated stations, the work goes on, greater by far than the men who engage in it, or the limited aims with which it is often undertaken. It is when the units of effort are marshalled into line, when the web of conquest is figured out for inspection as a whole, that the true description of the missionary as the outpost of civilisation assumes its actual force and meaning. The ultimate object of the missionary may be disregarded; the fact remains that, be his end and purpose what it may, he is part of a vast and well-organised expedition which has a very real value in adding to the sum of geographical and ethnological knowledge.

A great part of the information contained in Mr. Harlan Beach's *Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions* may no doubt be found in works already existing, but it is this book's peculiar merit that it presents the most useful gleanings from heavy official publications and travellers' not always coherent ramblings in a form at once readable, concise, and convenient for reference. In a work which embraces an area of operations larger than is covered by the Foreign Office of a great empire much detail cannot be looked for, but Mr. Beach's selection is rich in suggestion: he has not hesitated to give facts, which are commonplace, of necessity, with those acquainted with the countries to which they belong, but are the very points, which strangers from other parts are anxious to ascertain. The line of local life is sufficiently hinted by leading notes on climate, race, dress, customs, and religious observances of the natives. To these, for the special purpose of the missionary students for whom the books have been primarily prepared, a series of extra chapters have been added dealing exclusively with the Protestant Missionary forces engaged, the scope of their work, and its prospects so far as they

can be forecasted. It should be mentioned in this connection that missions to the Jews and to Catholics in the Latin countries of America are included as within the scheme of Protestant enterprise.

The second volume is strictly a work of reference, and a wonderful ingenuity has been displayed in getting into its pages as much compressed information as they can possibly hold. Its great feature is the Index to Protestant Mission Stations, which by an elaborate method of lettering makes it possible to tell, usually in a single line, everything of importance connected with the administration of each station, the number, sex, and relationship of missionaries, the number and sex of church members, native teachers, scholars in the schools, the presence of such institutions as hospitals, colleges, dispensaries, founding asylums, orphanages, opium refuges, printing presses, or societies for promoting temperance, anti-footbinding and the like. The same index contains reference numbers to the maps of the Atlas, which, while giving prominence to missionary stations by underlining, is a collection of 18 very valuable charts, whose reliability and completeness are guaranteed by the name of John Bartholomew and Co. in the corner. There are other tables of statistics and an alphabetical list of Protestant Missionary Societies, extending in double column over six and a-half of the royal quarto pages, and emphasising by their very variety and number the many-sided nature of the missionary movement.

The Educational Conquest of the Far East. By Robert E. Lewis, M. A., F. H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago, Toronto, London, and Edinburgh. (April) 1903. pp 348. (\$1 gold).

The object of this book is to present in one view "the growth and present status of education in the Far East," meaning by education especially the newer phases which the contact of the West and the East have within recent years developed. The first 91 pages are devoted to Japan, in ten chapters, of which the first is a recapitulation of what existed before the Meiji era, and those following sketch the forces which brought about so wonderful a change, and the outline of the present national system. This is a difficult undertaking for a foreigner, particularly for one who has never himself lived for any length of time in the Japanese Empire. How well Mr. Lewis has succeeded may be inferred from the unqualified praise embodied in the brief Introduction furnished by Mr. Iwaka, President of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, who says that the author has in his judgment succeeded admirably, and that the result is a most clear, concise, and comprehensive account of the subject. So far as I am aware there is no other work in the English language that gives such a thorough and lucid statement of what has been done and is being done by the State for the development and elevation of the people. This opinion is confirmed by a second Introduction written by Mr. R. S. Miller of the U.S. Legation, Tokio, who says that the results of the processes in operation in Japan will "nowhere, I believe, be found so carefully collected and fully elaborated as in Mr. Lewis' work." Somewhat more than half the book is devoted to "Government Education in China," in nine chapters, with two concluding ones on "Eastern Educational Conditions," and "The Obligations of the Church," followed by a Bibliography, an Appendix with 14 Tables covering various features of statistics relating to education in Japan, and a very elaborate and minute Index of 15 pages. A third "Introduction" is furnished by the author of "Chinese Characteristics."

with especial reference to the Chinese chapters of the book, which it is superfluous to say to those who know Mr. Lewis, are executed with the same thoroughness as those relating to Japan. It is doubtful, however, whether the author has paid sufficient attention to the existence of conflicting currents in the Edicts of the Chinese Government, or to the radically insincere utterances in them on the subject of reform in all its branches. At the time when the book went to press the outcome of the protest on the part of Dr. Hayes against the intolerance of the Chinese authorities in the case of Chinanfu College, which set a precedent for all others, seems to have been unknown. For on page 210 we find the remark that this position of the Chinese "was in direct violation of the Treaty of Tientsin, and of repeated Edicts and had it been allowed to stand untested it would have excluded every Christian from these Colleges" (as it has actually done). There are a few misprints which in a second edition should be corrected. On page 29 William A. Seward stands for William H., and on the next page Prof. R. Pumpelly for Pumpelly, and Kuangtung is repeatedly written Kuantung. "Chih Ching" also occurs (p. 149) for "Shih Ching," or the "Book of Odes." There is a large class of Chinese terms put into English, in regard to which there is most literally no law, unless it be that of consistency, which it is difficult to live up to. Mr. Lewis writes the name of the great commentator on the Classics, Chü Hsi, instead of Chu Hsi as one would expect, yet the second syllable of the style of the present reign is written simply Hsu, and not Hsi, for no obvious reasons. In like manner the term for literary graduates of the first degree (misprinted Hsui Tai on p. 167) is given without the aspirate, although the latter appears in the name K'ang Yü-wei, &c. These are of course trifles, yet it is much to be desired that some definite standard of notation of Chinese names could be agreed upon here in China, for in that case it might be gradually forced upon the rest of the Universe, whereas at present all is more or less chaotic. A contributor to one of the leading home journals who vigorously objected to the current orthography in its columns when Chinese persons and places came to be mentioned, was told that if he would mention a self-consistent plan which would be intelligible to compositors in the New York office, it would be adopted by the leading journal named. Upon mature reflection the individual did not see his way to make any such suggestion for obvious reasons. Yet there is no inherent difficulty in the matter—only one of practice. Mr. Lewis's volume will have a wide circulation among the increasing number of those who know little about China and Japan, and who wish to know more,

Outports, Etc.

HSUCHIEN, NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd June.

The Anch'ing Pang.

When I last wrote you there was an extraordinary amount of lawlessness prevalent here. The murders and robberies were attributed, not without reason, to the Anch'ing Pang. The lucky star of anarchy seemed to be approaching the meridian. There was a general feeling of uneasiness which amounted to fear in many quarters. We are glad to report things nearly normal again. It seems that the Society had seized for its villainous work the propitious moment

when the eight magistrates of the Hsi-chou prefecture were being changed by the new régime at Nanking. In several of these north-west magistracies strong men have been appointed and they seem determined to preserve order. It is a compliment to the law-abiding character of the Chinese and to the wisdom of the rulers that this Society can be controlled at all with the means at hand. Every man in the yamens, except the magistrate, is in league with the Society. However members are ordered to arrest members and men put fellow members of lesser fame in the hanging cages and even arrest their own leaders, though they provide food and money for them while they are in prison. Hsi-chien is not blessed with a strong man and

Crime is Rampant.

Our magistrate is a well-meaning man, but is weak. The whole city is just now criticising one of his judgments. By deferring a verdict in a recent case he has prevented the burial of a murdered man. The man is where he was murdered on the 5th of June. So now the whole neighbourhood is in a wretched plight.

The Proverbial Days of Peace.

The new officials are not all bad by any means and one of the neighbouring magistrates has taken an unusual way of securing evidence against the society. He goes incog. to the markets and teashops. As a result loosely-plaited queues have been chopped off, men engaged, and at least one village burned like a plague-infested house. In his district the proverbial days of peace reign when one can carry hands full of silver and not be molested. We have had

Another Iconoclastic Demonstration

at Hsi-chien. Some young men went to a large temple with a "seven-links"—a heavy chain made to strike with—and practiced on dummies, i.e., the idols. Several were badly defaced. The priests reported the matter to the city elder who said, "let Baal avenge himself" and cared for none of these things. Idolatry is now one degree lower below par with us. After long efforts the

College of Western Learning

has just been opened in Hsi-chien. There are 48 pupils in attendance. Forty of these have tuition and board free. A graduate of the Foochow Naval College is teacher of English and mathematics. A Hanlin degree man corrects essays on timely subjects once in ten days. There is one rest day in seven days.

TSINGTAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd June.

Changes in Port.

The steamer Main, which arrived here yesterday brought, in addition to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of provisions, the new crew for the German man-of-war in harbour. She leaves on the 25th with the time-expired men for Wilhelmshaven.

The Juggler's Mistake.

Just before the arrival of the Main a curious accident occurred on board. One of the firemen, who professes to skill in the swallowing of swords, and knives, and similar tricks, wished to give an exhibition by swallowing a fork. Unluckily for him the fork entered the wrong way and actually disappeared into the stomach. The surgeons in the port hospital have succeeded in recovering the fork by a surgical operation and the patient is getting well again.

Inevitable.

A race club has been started to hold Spring and Autumn meetings each year. A fine course has been secured near Government House and not far from the bathing strand. Already 30 members have joined the Club.

Lo! the poor Colonist.

A fortnight ago a sandstorm did us some damage and last week we had a hurricane. The latter destroyed a few sampans and lifted the roof of Siemssen & Co's premises, carrying some parts of it a distance of 70 or 80 yards. For some years such bad weather has not been experienced here; it changes from hot sunshine to fog, rain, and cold within a few hours. Whether to wear summer or winter clothing no one knows.

Two New Institutions.

Messrs. Selberg and Schlüter have commenced the building of the Government abattoir and also of the sanatorium which is to consist altogether of about 20 buildings and is to be for the treatment of civil as well as of military patients. It is situated at a height of about 1,500 feet on the Laushan about 10 miles from Tsingtao.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Buldana, Berar, 31st May.

Sold Again.

The most important annual event to Anglo-Indians of slender means and hopeful dispositions has come and gone. This is the Derby, with the great sweep at Calcutta, which everyone hopes to win some day. An unusually large number of tickets were taken this year, and the first prize must have been worth nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees, or about £23,000. This was won by a confederacy of natives at Rangoon. The second prize also went to Rangoon and the third to Cawnpore. Only the last appears to have been drawn by an European; so the natives have got back some of the thousands which are (according to the Congress Wallas) annually drained out of India to the impoverishment of the country.

Police Reorganisation.

One important step has been taken towards improving the Indian Police. A new General Police District has been formed embracing the whole of the North-Western Railway and all its connections, and authorising the enrolment of a police force to serve therein. This is decidedly a step in the right direction. One of the great defects of the Indian Police system, as it stands at present, is the innumerable independent units into which it is split up. If there is one department of the State which requires to be centralised it is the Police. Some idea has leaked out as to the lines on which the recommendations of the Police Commission will run. Roughly the scheme is this. The Head of the Police in each Presidency will be a senior Indian civilian; he will be assisted by several Deputies selected from amongst District Superintendents of Police on salaries ranging from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, one of these being the local head of the Criminal Investigation Department. The salaries of District Superintendents are to be raised and will range from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 per mensem, Assistant Superintendents' pay being raised in the same ratio. Officers for these appointments are to be recruited in England, where they will undergo a special course of instruction, including at least one in the vernacular, lasting for one year. After passing a qualifying test they will be sent to India where they will go

through a Police Training School. At the end of this course they will again be examined and, if qualified, they will then be placed on duty. The subordinate ranks will also be improved. Investigating officers will be usually appointed direct, only a few vacancies being filled by promotions from the lower grades. These changes are sure to bear good fruit, but the cost will be heavy, something like 3 crores of rupees a year it is said. It is worth while paying for a good article and there is every reason to hope that these comprehensive reforms will work wonders.

A Royal Visit.

Reuter wires that the Prince and Princess of Wales will sail for India in the King Alfred in August or September. It is thought here that this report is not correct; for not only was it generally understood that the Royal visit had been postponed till the cold weather of 1904-5, but the Viceroy has arranged an autumn tour which he could not possibly undertake if he anticipated a visit from the Heir Apparent about the same time, besides which the Red Sea will be a furnace and Anglo-Indian Society in the throes of its annual descent from the hills to the plains. We have had such a surfeit of spectacles and rejoicings that we are getting a bit blasé. Without a doubt the future Emperor of India will receive a more enthusiastic welcome to his great eastern inheritance if he gives it time to recover from the plethora of loyal and royal enthusiasm which recent events have evoked.

The Weather and the Indian

Weathercock.

Sir John Eliot leaves us in December and will be succeeded as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India by Mr. G. T. Walker, a senior wrangler of his year and a distinguished mathematician. Mr. Walker is only 35 years of age, but he has already distinguished himself in the world of science and great things are hoped of him. I think I mentioned in my last letter that we had had a little rain. That lasted for nearly a fortnight and we began to think that the monsoon had broken, but one fine morning we rose to find the sky cloudless and a return to normal hot weather conditions. The Government of India have for the last two years treated the monsoon forecast as a "confidential" document. They did not thereby cause anybody inconvenience, however, since it invariably foretold what did not happen. Great things are expected of Mr. Walker, as already remarked, and if he proves himself a more reliable weathercock than his predecessor he will also have earned the gratitude of the Indian agriculturalist.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 24th of June, 1903, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, C. Montague Ede, S. A. Har-down, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Chapoo Road Widening.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication, containing the terms upon which this road will be widened in the section immediately north of the Sochow Creek:—

Re surrender of portion of B. C. Lot 686.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 31st October, 1902, we are instructed by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital to say that they are willing to surrender the strip of ground along the Chapoo Road frontage of the above lot measuring 0m. 2f. 11. 1h. at the rate of Twenty thousand Taels (Tls. 20,000.00) per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and the cost of setting back the North East Boundary wall and the necessary changes to godown.

The cost of this strip to the Council would therefore be 0m. 2f. 11. 1h. of ground @ Tls. 20,000.00 per mow	Tls. 4,220.00
10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	422.00
Cost of re-instating boundary wall and godown North East boundary.....	500.00
Total Tls.	5,142.00

As plans are already prepared for buildings along the southern front of this lot, we should be glad to have the Council's decision in this matter as soon as possible, so as to prevent delay in issuing the building permit for which application has already been made.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—Having reference to the proposed widening of the Chapoo Road at Cadastral Lot 803 N, I am directed to state that the Council is unable to accept the offer contained in your letter of the 7th instant to surrender the land required for this improvement at the rate of Tls. 20,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and the cost of setting back the boundary wall, etc., involving a total expenditure of Tls. 5,142. The item of Tls. 500 for the latter charges is accepted, but the Council desires to point out that this property has just been assessed for taxation purposes at Tls. 8,000 a mow, with the assistance of expert professional opinion, and that on these grounds alone it appears contrary to the public interest that payment should be made at a rate greatly above this assessment. Furthermore, I am to point out that the question of betterment appears to have been overlooked in your communication above referred to, a question which is invariably taken into consideration by the Land Commissioners in deciding such cases, and I have therefore to request that you may reconsider this matter and to express the Council's hope that you may see your way to reducing the present claim and to stating a price more in accordance with the Council's views. Should you be unable to do so, the matter will be referred for decision by the Land Commissioners in due course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT & CARTER,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1903.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 23rd instant regarding the above, and in reply have to say, that the Governors of the General Hospital consider that the price mentioned in our letter to the Municipal Engineer dated April 7th, is fair and reasonable, and regret

therefore that they are unable to agree to any reduction in their claim.

We shall be glad therefore if you will place the matter before the Land Commissioners as soon as possible, in order that the matter may be decided without unnecessary delay.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

SCOTT & CARTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council,

Re Surrender of Land ex Cadastral Lot 803 Northern District.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1903.

SIR,—With further reference to the proposed surrender of a portion of the Chapoo Road frontage of the above lot, we are instructed by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital to inform you that they are now willing to surrender the land required at its assessed value, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ + 10 per cent for compulsory sale, the amount payable thus being as follows:—

Assessed value	Tls. 8,000.00
Plus $\frac{1}{2}$	2,666.66
	10,666.66
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	1,066.66
Total per mow ...	11,733.32

On this basis the amount of compensation to be paid for the 0m. 2f. 11. 1h. would be Tls. 2,475.73.

In thus reducing their claim, the Governors wish it to be clearly understood that they have not in any way changed their views as to the actual value of the property, and that in accepting what they consider to be more or less a nominal value they are doing so, solely in consequence of their reluctance at any time to act in a manner which in the opinion of the Council may not be for the best interests of the Ratepayers who have always met the appeals of the Governors with so much liberality.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

SCOTT & CARTER.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 25th June, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant on the subject of the widening of the Chapoo Road from the property of the General Hospital, numbered 803 in the cadastral plan, and, in reply, to say that the Council accepts the revised offer there-in contained.

The Council desires to express appreciation of the public-spirited motives which, as stated in the concluding paragraph of your letter, have prompted the Governors of the Hospital to make this reduction of their claim.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

Messrs. SCOTT and CARTER,
Shanghai.

Haining Road Extension.—Further letter from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper is read, offering a contribution of Tls. 1,000 towards the cost of the 262 foot extension of the culverting of this road beyond Settlement limits. The Engineer estimates the cost of the extra work at Tls. 2,227, and since the offer now submitted closely approximates the one half cost for which the Council has stipulated, it is decided to authorise acceptance.

Seward Road Widening.—The compensation for the improvement of this road ex Cadastral Lots 1,059/60 will be subject to submission of the case to the Land Commission, in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, 31st October, 1902.

DEAR SIRS,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, those portions of U.S. Lots 345 and 361 which are scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widening, measuring 0m. 3f. 2l. 8½h. and coloured red and green on the accompanying plan.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor

MESSRS. MORRISON, GRATTON,
AND SCOTT.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 31st October, 1902, asking upon what terms the owners of the above would be willing to surrender 0m. 3f. 2l. 2h. of the Seward Road, and 0m. 0f. 0l. 6½h. of the Woochang Road frontages of the above Lots, we are instructed to say that they are prepared to surrender the above areas at the rate of Tls. 16,000.00 per mow. Calculating the entire area to be surrendered at this rate the total amount of compensation to be paid would be:—

Tls.

0m. 3f. 2l. 8½h. @ Tls. 16,000.00	
per mow	5,256.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory	
surrender	525.60

Total Tls. 5,781.60

We may say that in arriving at the above figures we have based our calculations on the adjoining block of houses on the opposite side of Minghong Road which we have just completed, and which are precisely similar to those to be erected on the lots under consideration.

They occupy an area of 1m. 5f. 1l. 0h. and cost about Tls. 40,000 to erect. Their annual gross rental is Tls. 6,000.00.

Tls.

Capitalizing 6,000.00 @ 9 per	
cent	66,666.66
Deduct cost of buildings	40,000.00
Leaves value of 1m. 5f. 1l. 0h.	
land	Tls. 26,666.66

or Tls. 17,660.00 per mow. It will thus be seen that we are asking compensation for the ground to be surrendered at a very moderate rate.

We are,

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT and CARTER.

CHARLES MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 25th June, 1903.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Seward and Woosung Roads ex Cadastral Lots 1,059-60.

In reply thereto I am directed to point out that, in basing your valuation of Tls. 16,000 per mow on the adjoining block of houses which you have just completed and which are precisely similar to those to be erected on the lots under consideration, you make no allusion to the fact that from this adjoining block a precisely similar strip was surrendered to the public at a rate closely approximating Tls. 7,000 per mow, and that the large difference in treatment appears to the Council to need some explanation.

For buildings of the character which it is proposed to erect there can be no doubt that a wide roadway, if not an essential, is at all events a very important factor in securing the best returns from the property, and on these grounds it is held that a proportion of the cost of the street widening should properly be borne by the owner or owners concerned. This proportion has been assessed by the Land Commissioners in some cases at one third of the whole.

I am further to draw your attention to the fact that a surrender has been made for this improvement from Cadastral Lot 1,022, on the opposite side of the road, at about Tls. 6,000, and that the property under discussion is assessed for taxation at Tls. 7,000 per mow.

Under these circumstances I am to say that your present claim, Tls. 17,600 per mow appears to the Council to be excessive, and cannot be accepted.

In conclusion, and with reference to your building application dated the 16th instant, the Council directs me to request that in such cases the necessary negotiations for land to be surrendered for street improvements be concluded before the preparations for building are as far advanced as in the present instance. The Engineer's application, dated the 31st October last, appears to have lain for eight months without reply.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

MESSRS. SCOTT and CARTER,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1903.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 25th June re the above, and in reply thereto to request you to place the matter before the Land Commissioners at your early convenience.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, we beg to say that such procedure as you suggest would in many cases be quite impracticable, as it frequently happens that owners require to know what will be the cost of rebuilding before deciding upon doing so.

We would also point out that what you term "The Engineer's" application was simply a reply to our inquiry as to what area of land the Council would require surrendered in the event of our clients rebuilding, and could not therefore be answered until building was decided upon.

We are, Sir,

Yours obedient servants,

SCOTT and CARTER.
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

North Chekiang Road Widening.—Upon the recommendation of the Engineer, it is decided to purchase a small area of li 7.5 at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow, for the purpose of this improvement.

Cadastral Lot 1,000 N.—The following correspondence records an attempt which has been made to secure this land (covered by B. C. deed 1,745) for public use.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 17th April, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that in the Municipal Budget for the current year provision has been made for the rebuilding of the Garden Bridge, and that with a view to securing the widest available approaches for the new structure the formalities necessary for the public acquisition of B. C. Lot 1,745 have been complied with.

The object to be gained by this step is not the Bridge approach alone, but also the prevention of the utilization of this small lot of land for any other than public purposes.

In the assurance that you will regard this question from a public point of view, I am directed to enquire whether the Company is prepared to transfer or lease the lot to the Council, and if so upon what terms, or whether a perpetual arrangement would be preferable under which the balance of the lot shall be kept open.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd

Shanghai, 18th June, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—We are now enabled to reply to your letter of 17th April, regarding the acquisition of B. C. Lot 1,745 by the Council for the purpose of widening the Garden Bridge.

Our Directors do not care to lease the property in question for a long term of years, but they are prepared to sell it at the rate of Tls. 40,000 per mow.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Shanghai Land Invest. Co., Ltd.
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 25th June, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to say that the Council notes the value placed by your Directors upon the small triangular strip of ground on the Soochow Creek, at the north west corner of the Garden Bridge. The Council regards this valuation (Tls. 40,000 per mow) as excessive, in view of the nominal utility of the lot in question, and is therefore not prepared to proceed further in this matter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BLAND,

Secretary.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Shanghai Land Investment
Co., Ltd.,

Tsepo Road Widening.—A free surrender, under Article VI. of the Land Regulations, of 9 li of land ex U. S. C. Lot 947 by Messrs. Browett and Ellis is recorded.

Volunteers, "A" Company.—The following promotions are approved, upon the recommendation of the Major Commanding:—Second Lieutenant H. W. Pilcher to be Lieutenant; Colour Sergeant R. I. Fearon to be Second Lieutenant. Issue of commission as Second Lieutenant to Sergeant L. S. Hudson is sanctioned, in order to enable him to go through a course of instruction for Officers in England.

Chinese Public School.—Letter from the Secretary of the School Committee is read, informing the Council of a resolution adopted at a meeting on the 15th instant in regard to the engagement of two suitable masters from Cambridge, to be selected by Mr. Barber, Head Master of the Leys School, and to arrive here in February next.

The meeting then adjourns.

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The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oily matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, FOREIGN, MARCH QUARTER.

	1903		1902.		1901.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental	No. of Houses.	Rental	No. of Houses.	Assessment.
		Assessment.		Assessment.		Assessment.
		Tls.		Tls.		Tls.
Central District	536	940,129	531	841,340	525	807,365
Western do.	354	380,572	299	315,076	283	295,744
Northern do.	802	137,434	767	391,788	722	351,611
Eastern do.	325	337,937	205	243,186	190	223,487
Total	2,017	2,096,072	1,802	1,791,399	1,720	1,678,207
Occupied by Foreigners	1,657	1,829,302	1,546	1,581,419	1,430	1,458,343
do. Natives	107	159,080	76	128,952	67	117,745
do. do.	134	...	125	...	121	...
Unoccupied	119	107,690	55	81,028	102	102,119
Total	2,017	2,096,072	1,802	1,791,399	1,720	1,678,207
Tax collected @ 10%		22,906		20,486		18,696
Central District		8,678		7,254		6,924
Western do.		10,329		9,182		7,880
Northern do.		7,464		5,574		5,345
Eastern do.						
Total		49,387		42,496		38,845

Tax Office,
Shanghai, 11th June, 1903.

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 20th June, 1903.

Offences	No. of Apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	501
Burglary	3
Breach of Garbage Regulation	9
Cruelty to Animals	2
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	18
Gambling	26
Kidnapping	10
Larceny from persons	2
" Dwellings, etc., ...	82
Miscellaneous Cases	462
Ricsha Licenses suspended	508
" confiscated	53
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	62
Hand Cart	1
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers	501
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	2,243
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	5
Staydogs captured	24
Stray dogs shot	17

A. M. BOIERAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.
The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the Municipal Board room on Monday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. R. W. Mansfield (President), the Rev. H. C. Hodges occupied the chair.

The Chairman expressed the hope that the Report, which had been printed and circulated, showed that the Society was progressing in a satisfactory manner and doing its work well. The account showed, amongst other items, that the subscriptions amounted to \$465.50 against \$372 in the previous year, and a balance of \$1,072 compared with \$1,082, which was only \$10 less than at the same time last year. During the year the Society had suffered the loss of Inspector Collins through death. The deceased was a very useful man indeed, who took an intelligent interest in the work of this Society and his loss was very greatly felt. His work was being carried on by the Acting Traffic Inspector, who would continue in the duties of the position. As Secretary of the Society, Mr. Frank Maitland seemed to be the head and heart of the Society, and had done his work in a very able and effective manner. He would be materially helped in his task if they all took a more lively interest in the work of the Society than at present. As a result of their efforts animals were now being treated in a more humane manner by the natives than before, and this, he hoped, would continue to be more and more the case in the future.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. L. Midwood, the accounts as presented were passed.

In reply to Dr. Mosberg, who asked if there was any possibility of putting a stop to the cock fights which go on outside the Settlements, Mr. Maitland said he was sorry to say that the municipal law could not interfere in the matter.

Captain Boisragon said that much as the Police would like to stop the practice, they had no power of interference.

The following gentlemen were elected a committee:—

Mr. R. W. Mansfield, (President), Capt. Boisragon, Messrs. Chapsal, J. S. Fearon, H. E. Hobson, Robt. Inglis, Wm. Meyerink, L. Midwood, S. W. Pratt, M. R. C. V. S., M. Ratard, M. Tillot, Messrs. R. I. Fearon (Hon. Sec.) and F. J. Maitland (Treasurer).

THE SHANGHAI MERCURY, LIMITED.

The third annual general meeting of the above-named Company was held at their head office, No. 24 A, Nanking Road, on Saturday, Mr. J. D. Clark presiding. There were present Messrs. A. C. Hunter, D. McGillivray, C. Fink (Directors), A. R. Leake, R. D. Neish, J. Morgan, S. T. Wong, and John Green (Secretary), representing 1,187 votes.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, you have had the report and accounts in your hands for some time, so with your permission we will take them as read. There is very little I need say about them except it be to congratulate you on another year's successful working and to say that our business has shown a steady increase, more especially in advertising and job printing, while our subscriptions maintain the high

level reached during the exciting times of the troubles in 1900 and the South African war. In fact the "Shanghai Mercury" now finds its way into almost every office and house in the Settlements and the outports, whilst the "Celestial Empire" reaches almost every town in the interior of China where foreigners dwell. There is an increase in the salaries and wages account, but this, I think, you will agree with me, is now the rule in all business in China. Our other expenses are not much greater, and I may say that our total expenditure was less in proportion to the total turnover than in either of the previous years. As you are aware, you having given the authority, we have increased our capital by Tls. 35,000, all of which has been subscribed for by shareholders; in fact the number of new shares applied for was about ten times more than we could issue, which plainly showed the confidence the general public has in the Company. However, there were twelve odd shares remaining and these have been sold at a profit of ten per cent. We have paid for the plant of the German Printing and Publishing House, and it is now under our own roof. This gives us the largest and most up-to-date plant in the Far East, and for the price we paid for it, I think I may safely say the cheapest, for we paid nothing for the good-will and paid for machinery and type about twenty per cent below cost. I am pleased to say we are doing a proportionately larger amount of printing business, which we think leaves little room to doubt our ability to make this year even more successful than the last. The German portion of our business will continue to be run by a German manager, a German printer, and a German bookbinder. Our bookbinding plant is now very complete, and being under the charge of a very experienced man we are able to turn out work equal to that done in Europe or America. The profit of last year's working was greater by over Tls. 4,000 than during the previous year, reaching very nearly twenty per cent. on our capital. Your Directors have thought it advisable, after paying a final dividend of five per cent, making ten per cent for the year, to write off our plant and stock liberally, and as you will see, they have depreciated Tls. 3,344.04, which now places the value of our plant at a very low figure. The amount due by sundry debtors, when the accounts were made up, appears very large, but this has since been very considerably reduced, and, with the allowance made for bad and doubtful debts is, we believe, all good. We find considerable difficulty in getting in our output subscriptions, but these are, in the majority of cases, only slow—not doubtful. Your Directors have thought it advisable to allow the business manager, secretary, chief reporter, and cashier, who are all old servants, a bonus of ten per cent on their salaries, as they have worked hard and faithfully, and we have given a slight rise in salary to those we consider entitled to it. This is all I have to say, gentlemen, except that I shall be glad to give any further information I can to any shareholder present. And I may add that our large and busy machine room and other departments are open for inspection, and at any time our manager will be pleased to show any shareholder over these.

There being no questions,

The Chairman proposed:—

That the report and accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1903, as presented, be accepted and passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Hunter and carried.

The Chairman next proposed—That a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent paid on the 27th November, 1902, 10 per cent for the year, be paid to shareholders on the register on the 30th April 1903.

Mr. MacGillivray seconded and it was carried nem. con.

Mr. A. R. Leake—It gives me much pleasure to propose that Mr. J. D. Clark, the retiring Director, be re-elected a member of the Board, that the appointment of Mr. C. Fink as a Director be confirmed, and that the temporary appointment of Mr. D. MacGillivray as a Director during the absence of Mr. J. A. Ballard be confirmed.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Morgan and carried.

Proposed by Mr. R. D. Neish, seconded by Mr. S. T. Wong, and carried nem. con.:—That Mr. A. R. Leake, A.C.A., be appointed Auditor for the current year.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, this concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be issued on Monday.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Report.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

The twenty-first annual report of the board of directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., presented to shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting, held at the London offices of the company on the 4th of June.

The Board of Directors now submit their report and statement of accounts for the year 1902.

The depressed condition of the shipping trade in the Far East during the year under review will have prepared shareholders for financial results much less satisfactory than the handsome earnings of the two previous years. Notwithstanding serious adverse circumstances, however, it is gratifying that after crediting over £36,000 for the usual premium of insurance to underwriting account, the revenue can still provide, (with the aid of the sum brought forward from 1901) for income tax, interest, charges, and also £59,185 for depreciation on steamers, and yet leave a credit balance.

Owing to these causes a dividend could hardly have been looked for, but the absence of any total loss or of serious damage to the fleet for a long period has allowed of an accumulation of profit on the underwriting account, which nearly equals half the paid-up capital of the company, and the directors consider this account has reached such dimensions that they are justified in the interests of the shareholders in transferring £28,655 16s. 9d. to revenue, leaving still the large sum of £240,000 at credit of underwriting account.

This transfer increases revenue account to £30,174 15s. 7d. and it is recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent, free of income tax, be declared, thus absorbing £24,794 10s., and leaving £5,380 5s. 7d. to be carried forward to the new account.

The company's fleet has, during the past year, been further strengthened by the addition of the new steamers Yiksang, Choyang and Kwongsang, in replacement of vessels sold at satisfactory prices. Two additional steamers for the coast trade were contracted for during the year and both have now been delivered.

The board have not availed of the proposed increase of capital alluded to at the last annual meeting.

There has been some improvement shown in the freight market this season over the earnings of last year at same

time, but it is not possible to forecast from present prospects what results may eventually be realised.

The directors deplore the unexpected death of their late chairman, who had been on the board since the formation of the company, and they have just learned with regret of the death of Mr. W. L. Wat-on, who had retired from the Board in 1901. The directors have appointed Mr. H. Beazley, a well-known former resident in China, to the Board, and his appointment requires confirmation. Mr. W. Paterson, who retires in rotation, offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. likewise offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board.

A. G. WELLS,

Secretary.

London, 22nd May, 1903.

The list of the Company's fleet on the 31st of December last shows 37 steamers with a total gross tonnage of 80,356 tons.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.

Liabilities.				
To Share Capital:—	Authorised	£1,200,000		
	First Issue	60,000 Shares		
	each	£10		
	49,589 subscribed and fully paid up	495,890	0	0
„ Balance of Underwriting Account		240,000	0	0
„ General Reserve Fund		100,000	0	0
„ Exchange Reserve Account		870	13	10
„ Sundry Creditors in London and China		63,133	0	8
„ Loans		54,000	0	0
„ Deposits		63,645	0	0
„ Balance from Reserve Account		30,174	15	7
		£1,047,683	10	1

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Steamships, Hulks, Ferry Boats, &c.	984,249	2	1			
Less Depreciation written off for this year	59,185	0	0			
	925,064	2	1			
[This includes the value of s.s. Kow Shing, claimed from the Chinese Government.]						
By Coals and Provisions on board Ships and in Godowns	11,506	8	10			
„ Office Furniture	68	1	10			
„ Sundry Debtors in London and China, Agents' Balances, Freight, &c.	192,624	7	5			
„ Cash in London and China	8,420	9	11			
	£1,047,683	10	1			

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	£	s.	d.
To General Charges and Telegrams in London and China, Directors' and Auditors' Fees		5,354	5	8
„ Depreciation Account—On steamships, etc., £59,185 0 0				
On Office Furniture	10	0	0	
		59,195	0	0
„ Income Tax Account		7,977	5	10
„ Interest Account		4,152	14	9
„ Balance transferred to Balance Sheet		30,174	15	7
		£106,855	1	10

	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from 1901		17,657	16	6
„ Net earnings of Steamers for the year, including profit on Exchange		59,912	14	4
„ Amount transferred from Underwriting Account		28,655	16	9
„ Dividend Warrants outstanding, now transferred		599	16	9
„ Transfer Fees		28	17	6
		£106,855	1	10

W. KESWICK, Chairman.
A. G. WELLS, Secretary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have examined and compared the above Balance Sheet and Revenue Account with the Books and Vouchers kept by the Company in London, and with the Statements received from the General Managers in China; and are of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,
Auditors.

London, 20th May, 1903.

Amusements.

MR. VALENZA'S CONCERT AT THE LYCEUM.

It must have been very discouraging to Mr. Valenza to see such a very moderate audience assembled on Saturday evening, considering the trouble he had taken to compile an attractive programme, and the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which it was carried out. The main object of the concert was to show the capabilities of the Town Band now that it is brought up to its full strength, and in this Mr. Valenza was completely successful; and it also served to show the talent possessed by Mr. Valenza's family and the care with which that talent has been cultivated. The orchestra played five numbers. They began with Niels W. Gade's Overture, "Nachklänge von Ossian," very original and taking music. No. 4 was the Intro. and Siciliana from J. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," which was taken rather faster, it seemed to us, than the composer intended. The tenor solo was admirably sung in the wing by Mr. A. C. van Nierop, accompanied on the piano by Mr. R. B. rner, and the whole rendering was so good that it had to be repeated. The orchestra opened the second part with Massenet's Suite "Scènes Pittoresques." The "Air de Ballet" and "Angelus" were truly delightful; in the Fête Bohème the orchestra was almost too loud for the theatre. No. 7 was Tchaikowsky's Petite Suite, all three movements of which, "In the Troika," "Nocturne," and "Valse Créole" were charmingly played; and the concert ended with E. Elgar's stirring March, "Pomp and Circumstance." Mr. Valenza must be honestly congratulated on the excellence the orchestra has attained under his direction.

The second number in the programme was a duet for two pianos by Saint-Saens, "Le Rouet d'Omphale." Its rippling melodies were admirably given by Miss Stella Valenza, a little girl, and her father,

Miss Stella having a very nice touch and showing very great promise. For the next number to this, Mrs. Valenza, whose powers as a vocalist are well known, gave Denza's fine song, "Come to Me," and it was so much enjoyed that the singer had to return and sing again. Master W. Valenza displayed excellent technique, much feeling, and a good appreciation of his composers in his violin solo, which comprised F. Nérada's "Bereuse Slave," and Chopin's "Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 2." He also was deservedly encored. Miss Valenza contributed the last vocal number, and greatly pleased her audience by her rendering of "Love's June," composed for her by her father, and with a violin obligato by her brother. Her voice, strong and true, filled the theatre. When Mr. Valenza arranges another concert as good as this, we trust it will have the crowded audience that it will deserve.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S.C.C. v. S. RECREATION CLUB.

The Recreation eleven on Saturday disappointed everyone including the Cricket Club, who had put what is perhaps their strongest eleven into the field to meet the one genuine rival Club. So well has the junior organisation done this year that it was expected, when they secured first use of what appeared a run-getting wicket, that they would give their opponents a good outing. But close fielding and excellent bowling, especially from Billings, proved too much for them. Their misfortunes began when Turnbull and Tyack both fell to catches at 14. T. Wallace added six but Russell after a brief uncomfortable innings retired without scoring and four good wickets were down for 20 runs. With the arrival of Veitch, more determination was put into the batting. J. B. Walsh and S.M. Wallace left at 28 and 37 respectively, but with Kingsmill backing up Veitch the total was raised to 75 for the eighth wicket. McEuen dismissed the last three men for as many runs. Veitch carried off his bat for a carefully played 25.

With only 82 runs against them, the Cricket Club never stood in much danger of defeat. By the time that Moule and Potter had got together for the third wicket the attack was fairly collared. From a long drive Moule was at length brilliantly caught by Kingsmill almost on the rails, but Potter was now thoroughly set and scoring rapidly. Towards the close of a dashing innings of 33 he skied several balls rather riskily but he was eventually clean bowled by Kingsmill, who had come on in place of Russell. The hitting was, however, taken up by the new-comer McClure, who treated the now demoralised bowling with scant courtesy. S. M. Wallace was given a trial with the ball and though a little expensive, succeeded in bowling Billings and getting Farbridge caught. It was, however, reserved for A. F. Waller, put on as a last resort,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scrofulous skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

to tempt McClure, who was well on his way to his half-century, to send up a catch which S. Wallace held. The innings was then declared closed, eight wickets having fallen for 135 runs. It speaks well for the good fielding of the Recreation men that they had only allowed three extras of which two were leg-byes.

In the short time left for play the Recreation Club began a second innings and lost three batsmen for nine runs. These wickets all went to McEuen, whose record for the afternoon was six wickets for five runs in six overs. Scores:

1st Innings.

W. J. Turnbull, c. Moule, b. Dunman ..	6
W. J. Tyack, c. and b. Billings	4
E. W. Russell, c. O. V. Lanning, b. Billings	0
T. Wallace, b. Billings	6
T. Veitch not out	25
S. M. Wallace, c. and b. Billings	8
J. B. Walsh, c. Potter, b. Dunman	5
H. W. Dowling, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Billings	0
G. Kingsmill, l.b.w. McEuen	19
A. J. Waller, c. Potter, b. McEuen ..	1
J. Naylor, b. McEuen	2
Extras	6
	82

S.R.C.

2nd Innings.

J. B. Walsh, not out	4
W. J. Turnbull, b. McEuen	1
J. Naylor, b. McEuen	0
G. Kingsmill, l.b.w. McEuen	0
W. J. Tyack, ...	} did not bat.
E. W. Russell, ...	
T. Wallace, ...	
T. Veitch, ...	
S. M. Wallace, ...	
H. W. Dowling	}
A. J. Waller, ...	
Extras	4
	9

S.C.C.

A. E. Lanning, b. Russell	8
K. J. McEuen, b. Russell	8
W. H. Moule, c. Kingsmill, b. Turnbull ..	15
F. W. Potter, b. Kingsmill	33
W. C. Smith, b. Turnbull	7
A. J. McClure, c. S. Wallace, b. Waller ..	44
G. M. Billings, b. S. M. Wallace	3
R. C. Farbridge, c. Dowling, b. S. M. Wallace	13
T. R. Reid, not out	4
O. V. Lanning, not out	0
C. C. Dunman, did not bat	0
Extras	3

Total (8 wickets)...138

INNINGS DECLARED CLOSED.

S. R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
C. C. Dunman ..	12	3	25	2
G. M. Billings ..	14	2	31	5
A. J. McClure...	6	1	17	0
K. J. McEuen...	3.3	1	3	3

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
McEuen.....	3.3	2	2	3
Smith.....	3	0	3	0

S. C. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
E. W. Russell ..	8	1	36	2
W. J. Turnbull ..	13	2	41	2
G. Kingsmill ..	7	0	27	1
S. M. Wallace ..	6	1	24	2
A. J. Waller ..	3	0	7	1

S. M. P. v. THE PARSEES.

This match was played on the Race Course on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Police by 41 runs. The Parsees batted first, but only two of their team scored double figures, Vania getting 12, while Sorabshaw carried his bat with 27 runs. He played a very good innings and was one of the most useful men on his side. Lynch secured 6 of the Parsee wickets for 16 runs. The police started rather badly, as

two of their wickets were down when the score stood at 4. The remainder of the team played up well, four of them reaching double figures. Vacha secured five of their wickets for 32 runs.

THE PARSEES.

J. Sorabshaw, b. Lynch.....	0
A. B. Vania, b. Lynch.....	12
B. D. Vacha, c. Kingston, b. Burnside	4
B. Sorabshaw, not out	27
D. Doctor, b. Lynch.....	0
R. Vicaji, c. and b. Lynch, ...	0
B. Batki, b. Spottiswoode.....	3
B. Tata, b. Lynch.....	0
D. Vasanja, b. Lynch.....	0
D. Painter, b. Spottiswoode.....	4
D. Cooper, c. Chilver, b. Spottiswoode.	0
Byes	3

S. M. POLICE.

Aiers, c. Sorabshaw, b. Vacha	0
Johnston, c. and b. Vacha	11
Brown, c. Sorabshaw, b. Vacha	1
Spottiswoode, b. Vacha.	17
Robinson, b. Sorabshaw	0
Burnside, b. Sorabshaw.....	8
Lynch, b. Doctor.....	14
Chilver, b. Vacha	22
Kingston, b. Doctor	1
Dewing, b. Sorabshaw	9
Hendry, not out	0
Byes 8, leg-byes 3	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. M. POLICE.

Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.

J. Lynch	12	3	16	6
Burnside	3	0	13	1
Spottiswoode ...	8	2	21	3

PARSEES.

Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.

Vacha.....	9.3	2	32	5
D. Doctor	7	0	25	2
Sorabshaw.....	9	1	26	3

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL & H. M. S. ALACRITY.

An enjoyable game took place between the above-named teams at the Consulate ground last Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the home side by an innings and twenty-four runs.

The naval men, winning the toss, elected to bat first, but were all dismissed for 34, of which 19 were made by Alcock, who batted in good style. Hewlett did another good bowling performance, taking 6 wickets for 17 runs. In their second innings, the visitors were out for 45.

For the winners, Phillips repeated his performance of the preceding Saturday, and carried his bat through the innings, this time for 41 not out. Hewlett, aided by some luck, hit up 27, and Elmore in a very short time rattled up double figures.

Mention should be made of Sandercock's fielding, which, as usual, was excellent.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and health complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the necks, hands and arms in matchless whiteness unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

H. M. S. ALACRITY.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
B. Brodziak, b. Hewlett	1 run out
Alcock, c. Ryde, ...	c. Hewlett, b. H. King
b. H. King.....19	King
Gratton, b. H. King	c. Hewlett, b. H. King
Montague, c. Walshe, b. Hewlett 0	c. Sandercock, b. H. King
Eldridge, b. H. King	6 run out
Scammell, b. Hewlett	0 b. H. King
Goord, b. Hewlett 0	c. Walshe, b. G. King
Morgan, b. Hewlett	c. Tours, b. G. King
Sanders, b. H. King.....1	not out
Sampson, not out. 0	b. G. King.....3
McEuen, b. Hewlett	0 run out
Extras	2 Extras.....3
	34

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

G. H. Phillips, not out	41
L. Sandercock, b. Brodziak	27
W. M. Hewlett, c. Gratton, b. Scammell.	27
C. H. Ryde, b. Scammell	5
J. Elmore, c. Goord, b. Brodziak.....	11
W. G. Walshe, c. Alcock, b. Brodziak...	3
G. King, c. Brodziak, b. Goord.....	5
B. G. Tours, b. Eldridge	0
H. H. Bristow, b. Goord	0
H. King, c. Brodziak, b. Eldridge	4
Extras	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. M. S. ALACRITY.

1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdn.	Runs.	Wkts.
Hewlett	9.2	5	17	6
H. King	9	3	15	4

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. King	9	2	22	3
H. King	8.1	1	19	4

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Brodziak	15	2	23	3
Scammell	18	3	44	2
Goord	10	1	25	2
Montague	1	—	6	—
Eldridge	2.3	1	4	2

Baseball.

On the Recreation Ground on Saturday a match was played between the U. S. S. Elcano and Shanghai. A good game resulted, and after nine innings the Home team won by 13 to 12. The scores were as follows:—

Innings	123456789
Elcano	010122132
Shanghai	034000420

Shooting.—S. V. C.—Customs Company.

The June Monthly Cups were shot for on Sunday, 28th inst., when there was an attendance of 22; 11 in each Class.

The Class "A" Cup was won, for the first time, by Private Antonich; the Class "B" Cup falling to Private Dawson, for the second time.

The best scores were:—

Stationary.	Disappearing.	700-yds.	400-yds.	Total.
Class "A." score.	hits.	score.	score.	
Priv. Antonich.....	32	4 = 8	40	
Sergt. Child.....	31	5 = 10	39 *	
L.-Corp. Raeburn.....	31	6 = 12	38 +	
„ Tipp.....	28	4 = 8	36	
Priv. Innocent.....	31	3 = 6	35 *	
„ W. A. Roberts29		3 = 6	35	
Class "B."				
Priv. C. P. Dawson29		3 = 6	33 *	
Corp. Hansen	28	2 = 4	30 *	

* Handicapped 2 points.

+ Handicapped 5 points.

This was the last competition under the old conditions. From 1st July, the competitions will be arranged according to the 1904 Musketry Course, and the 1904 Course will be fired concurrently with the Monthly Competitions, and thus relieve the Spring Training of a good deal of work.

Yachting.

Saturday's race, the third of the season, was up river over the usual 16-mile course, the start being at 3 p.m. on the last of the flood, which was running strong. The order of starting was Winsome, Phyllis, Ethel, Thresher, Violet, Spoodrift.

The breeze was very light and most of the yachts set spinnakers, but they were of very little use, for although the breeze was apparently fair the strong tide took the yachts along so fast that the sailing breeze was brought ahead, and at times forward of that, and consequently it was a reach instead of a run to the junks. At Tungkadoo spinnakers came out in earnest, but the breeze was very fluky, the boats passing and repassing each other in amusing fashion. The Winsome having got away from the ruck was spinning out a substantial lead, which she maintained to the mark boat, which was rounded by her at 4.11; the order of the others being: Thresher, Phyllis, Spoodrift, Violet, Ethel. It was a beat back the whole way to Tungkadoo, and Spoodrift soon passed Phyllis, and was drawing up gradually on Thresher, but could not catch her till off Pagoda Point when Thresher touched ground with her bulb centre plate, and before she got way on again. Spoodrift avoiding the shallow bit ran through her lee. Winsome still had a good lead, but Spoodrift was steadily reducing it, and continued to do so till the finish, when she was only 42 seconds behind. Finishing elapsed times were:—

Winsome.....	3h. 7m. 10secs.
Spoodrift	3h. 7m. 52secs.
Thresher	3h. 11m. 00secs.
Phyllis.....	3h. 11m. 40secs.
Violet	3h. 16m. 00secs.
Ethel	3h. 22m. 45secs.

By the handicap Spoodrift and Winsome allowed Thresher and Violet 2mins., Phyllis 5mins., and Ethel 20mins. Corrected for handicap the result is:—

Ethel	3 2 45
Winsome.....	3 7 10
Spoodrift	3 7 52
Thresher	3 9 0
Phyllis.....	3 10 40
Violet	3 14 00

Ethel therefore takes 1st handicap prize and Winsome the 2nd. Winsome also takes the rating prize.

BAROUFSKY'S CIRCUS.

The Coliseum, with the red ensign flying from its flag-staff, is in occupation again and judging by the favour with which on Wednesday night's opening performance was Baroufsky's Circus will prove a popular received draw even in the hot weather. Previous shows under the same management have set a standard which the present entertainment goes to raise. In three instalments the programme provides for four hours' after-dinner amusement and if all the numbers do not reach the high level of some, there are none that are uninteresting or clumsy. Mr. Baroufsky himself has made a name for the management of horses, and last night he had a team of six beautiful greys, whose graceful movements and intelligent manœuvres bore testimony alike to their blood and to the skill with which they have been trained. Those who like to sit breathless through daring exhibitions on the trapeze can have their

fancy satisfied to the full while the Matthews Family go through their clever aerial act. Mr. Green stirs similar emotions as he climbs step by step up his unsupported ladder and caps his climb with a cornet solo played on the topmost rung. Some heavy weight lifting is done by Mr. Petros who carries an armful of three men out of the ring as though it were the easiest thing in the world. Madame Baroufsky's pony Juhluk won everyone's admiration by its dainty tricks; there are several clever riders male and female, some splendid horses, and a ballet party, who are really worthy of the name. The programme winds up with a mysterious piece of pantomime, in which two bears play a prominent part.

Correspondence.

RUSSIA IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR.—Having regard to the Leader in your issue of to-day you would confer a great favour by your kindly inserting in your next issue that I have no connection and never had any with Russian schemes in China.

I am, etc.,
J. POLLAK.

Shanghai, 27th June.

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR.—For some years it has been my desire to organise in Shanghai a series of Evening Continuation Classes similar to those so well-known and so largely attended in our homeland.

There should now be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of young people to make an effort in this direction successful; in fact, I believe a strong demand already exists, and nothing is wanted but an organisation to meet its requirements. I propose therefore, to devote my holiday to finding out as exactly as possible what is wanted, and how the want may be supplied so far as local conditions will allow.

The objects in view are three fold:—

(1) To provide continuation work for those who have recently left school, so that the knowledge they have already acquired may not inevitably pass away.

(2) To give practical assistance in practical work.

(3) To provide courses of reading, etc., etc., for recreation and culture.

The classes would be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of students, and it will be found necessary to provide for somewhat elementary as well as advanced work. A six or seven months' course from October to March or April inclusive will probably meet all requirements.

As to the subjects to be taken, that depends entirely on what students may demand. But there should be no great difficulty in providing for all the ordinary courses taken at home, including the English, French, German, perhaps Russian, and Chinese languages; theoretical science, and as much practical as we have apparatus for; all the mathematical subjects required; commercial subjects, such as business arithmetic, book-keeping, accountancy, shorthand, typewriting, commercial geography, history, etc., together possibly with lecture courses on banking, the economics of commerce, mercantile law, insurance, etc., etc.

Nothing definite can be laid down at the moment since, as yet, there are no data. The collection of these, therefore is the first thing to be done, and I shall be obliged

if ladies and gentlemen, who think they would like to join classes in any such subjects, will kindly give me the following information at their earliest convenience:—

(1) The subjects required.

(2) The days and hours most convenient.

(3) The highest limit of fee they are prepared to pay per subject per mensem. Such a communication will not bind them to anything but will be a useful index and help in the drawing up of a detailed scheme. The larger the classes, the smaller proportionally the charge per student.

No students under fifteen years of age would be accepted, and none at any age but such as could pass a fair examination in elementary subjects, or give other suitable evidence of fitness to attend and profit by the teaching given.

I am assured by the Hon. Sec. of the Educational Committee that, providing suitable arrangements can be made, the rooms at the Public School will be placed at the disposal of such evening classes as may be formed.

I am, etc.,
GEORGE LANNING.

at July.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

25th June.

(1) For the "Grace" Examination at Yunnan this autumn in commemoration of the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday anniversary next year the Hanlin Academicist, Chang Ch'un-chieh, is hereby appointed Chief Examiner of the candidates for Chijien (Master of Arts) degree and the Hanlin Academicist, Wu Ch'ing-ti, is appointed Vice-examiner.

(2) The Hanlin Academicist, Li Chih-ming is appointed Chief Examiner of the said "Grace" Examinations in Kueichow and the Hanlin Academicist, Liu P'eng-nien, Vice-examiner.

26th June.

Decree cashiering some and degrading others of the number of Hupch officials denounced by Governor Tuan Fang, acting Viceroy of Hukuang, on the charge of avarice, incapacity, or nepotism.

27th June.

(1) We have received a memorial from Chang Pei-hsi and Yung Ch'ing, Chancellors of the Peking University, asking that some high officer of the Crown be appointed to join them in settling the important question of modern education now in suspense. The Peking University being intended to be used as the foundation of modern education for the turning out of men of learning and ability for the benefit of the country, we hereby appoint Chang Chih-tung to act in conjunction with the said Chang Pei-hsi and Yung Ch'ing upon the above important matter. They are to review the results attained so far by the said Peking University and wherever there has been failure, to consider the remedy needed thereat. They are also to go into details as to what regulations are needed for the modern schools and colleges in the various provinces which are to be feeders in the future of the Peking University, and strike out whatever rules may have proved hurtful to the said provincial educational institutions, in order that the Government may in due course of time have the right sort of educated and talented men to conduct the machinery of Government in the country. A most important decree.

(2) Ao Yang-shê and Chu Chih-chun, expectant Taotais of the third-class of Kiangsu, who were received in audience this morning, are to return to the said province as Taotais, and their names are to be recorded in the Grand Council books for early preferment.

28th June.

(1) Wei Han, an expectant Taotai of Kuangsi, who was received in audience to-day, is hereby given the Fourth Metropolitan grade and appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Naval Arsenal and Dockyard at Foochow. Shen Yi-ts'ing is commanded to resign his post of Assistant Commissioner of the said Naval Arsenal and Dockyard and his rank of the Fourth Metropolitan grade is also hereby taken away from him.

Note:—Shen Yi-ts'ing is the son of the late Shen Pao-chên, who, when Nanking Viceroy in the seventies, bought up the first Woosung Railway and transported its materials to Formosa.—Translator.

The newly-passed Chinchih (Doctors) are to be introduced to us in audience in four batches, beginning with the 29th instant.

29th June.

The Kuangsi expectant Taotai, Ch'ien Hsi-pao, who was received in audience this morning, is to return in the same capacity to Kuangsi and his name is to be entered in the Grand Council books for early preferment.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

28th June.

The Tragedy at T'ungchow.

With reference to the death of the Japanese school-teacher who was reported, in a letter from Nanking, to have been murdered at North T'ungchow, we now learn from a foreign resident in the locality that the occurrence took place at South T'ungchow. A school has been carried on for some time there by two Japanese professors. Lately they were joined by a third, the man whose body has now been found in his room with five wounds. Inquiries tend to show that the outrage was not committed by Chinese students as first supposed, nor that death was the result of suicide. In connection with this tragedy it is noteworthy that some little time since about one hundred feet of the city wall collapsed suddenly, falling outwards, and the superstitious townspeople have accepted this as an omen of ill-fortune to overtake them shortly.

Rather too Previous.

It is stated in local man-larin circles that a memorial to the Throne dated 15th of this month, sent by special courier by Governor Wang Chih-ch'un of Kuangsi reporting that he had "completely restored order in the province" upon arrival at this port the other day, was met by a telegram from that Governor ordering the special courier's immediate return to Kuangsi with the memorial in question. Evidently the sanguine boastfulness of Governor Wang Chih-ch'un about matters in Kuangsi has been too previous.

A Muscovite Countermove.

Owing to the universal hostility of the Chinese Press of the Empire against the Russians and their high handed actions not only in the Manchurian provinces but now-a-days also in Inner and Outer Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and portions of the Tibetan highlands in the Southwest, the Russian authorities in Manchuria have decided to establish a newspaper in the Chinese language at Harbin the object of which will be to try to counteract the anti-Muscovite of the opinion-mongers of country and to influence the Mandarin classes to throw in their lot with Russia.

A Shower of Beans

has been reported from the capital of Shansi province, as having taken place some three weeks ago in a district about seventy miles East of that city.

In consequence of this there is much excitement in Shansi province, the shower being taken to be an omen of the wrath of Heaven against the officials for "trucking to the foreigner." As the beans are said to be of a reddish colour some more bloodshed is prognosticated by the wisacres of the province, the victims to be of course foreigners.

Prince Ching

is reported from Peking to be regaining much of his influence with the Empress Dowager which had been taken away from him by the redoubtable Yung Lu. As the Empress Dowager has recently intimated to Prince Ching that he is to hold himself in readiness to start for the Palace at any time when she calls for him, the Prince has ordered the construction of a telephone line connecting his palace with E'ho Park Palace so as to receive the speediest information that his presence is required by his Mistress. As Prince Ching is a decided enemy of the Emperor this speaks ill for his Majesty's early return to power.

29th June.

The Disturbances in Kuangsi.

A telegraphic message received by the local mandarins from Canton states that ever since taking over his seals of office on the 20th instant, H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsien, the new Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, has been busily occupied in informing himself as to the real state of affairs in Kuangsi with regard to the alleged rebellion there with the result that his Excellency has decided to go to Kuangsi in person and superintend the operations so badly bungled by Governor Wang Cih-ch'un of that province, since the latter's arrival there in the spring of 1902. It is further stated that Viceroy Tsên will take with him his own bodyguard of 1,200 troops, a field battery, and a couple of battalions of Kuangtung territorial troops, making in all a force of about 2,500 men.

The Prohibition Against Public Meetings and Free Speech.

As will perhaps be remembered by readers of these "Notes," Yuan Taotai of this Port, acting under instructions from the bigoted Manchu Governor En Shou at Soochow as well as from Viceroy Wei at Nanking, issued a few weeks ago warrants for the arrest of the leaders of the public meetings held in the beginning of May last in Chang Su-ho's gardens to protest first against the conduct of Governor Wang Cih-ch'un in Kuangsi and second, against the Russian aggrandisement of Manchuria. We translate now below the Imperial decree referring to the above, but before proceeding further it is but right to state that the appearance of Viceroy Wei's name was the outcome of strong hints on the part of the Manchu Governor En Shou and of the Chinese Treaty Commissioner Lu Hai-huan, in which the former was made to understand that any moderation shown in the matter would be construed as sympathy with the enemies of the Empress Dowager and the Manchu dynasty. As for Taotai Yuan of this Port being a subordinate of the Soochow Governor, he had no alternative but to obey orders to avoid the same charge held over the Nanking Viceroy. The following is the Imperial decree in question:—

"We have received from the Wai-wupu a telegram from Wei Kuang-t'ao, Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, stating that there exists in Shanghai a revolutionary body called the "Aikuo Huishé" (Patriotic Association) which gathers together the unruly classes to

publicly discuss and advocate the doctrine of the abolition of the Imperial prerogatives, and other iniquitous questions, and further stating that he, the said Viceroy, had already sent orders to prohibit these meetings and to secretly arrest the culprits concerned. Now the Imperial government has enthusiastically taken up the question of modern education in order to obtain educated and talented men to assist in the government of the Country. Indeed so far, we have found many young students truly earnest in their desire to obtain as much useful modern knowledge as possible, but there have been also those who have, on the contrary, imbibed nothing but pernicious doctrines, so that there being no one so far to restrain such they have gone on from bad to worse and now show themselves little short of being real revolutionists and so have become a curse and a danger to the people at large. We hereby command the Viceroys and Governors of all the maritime provinces to use every effort to arrest and punish severely all such disreputable persons found guilty of the above charges, and also to see to it that the regulations governing the new schools are such as keep within proper bounds all scholars concerned. A most important decree.

30th June.

A Large Following.

A Canton dispatch to hand states that H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsien, the new Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, brought with him from the North no less than forty-nine officials of civil rank and one hundred and ten of military rank. This is taken by people at large in Canton to mean that His Excellency, with his usual shrewdness, has a very poor opinion of the class of officials at present holding appointments about the person of the previous Viceroy and that he will before long dismiss a number of them and put in their places his own men.

Cholera at Woosung.

We regret to have to report the death from cholera on the 27th inst., of General Pan, commanding the Chinese troops stationed at Woosung. The late General was a universal favourite with his colleagues and ever treated foreigners who called on him at his camp and those who came in contact with him in a genial and cordial manner and with the bluff and offhand way which most Chinese military officers have, in complete contrast to those of civil rank, generally.

Russia in Chinese Turkestan.

A Peking dispatch states that, owing to the desire of Governor P'an Hsiao su, of Chinese Turkestan, to obtain a loan of two million taels for the reorganisation of the territorial army of that province, the Wai-wupu has obtained a loan for that amount from the Russo-Chinese Bank. "without interest." The "consideration" being that whenever the Chinese authorities of Turkestan desire to open mines or cultivate new tracts of country now lying fallow in that province, only Russians should be engaged and no others to assist and teach the Chinese.

1st July.

The Disturbances in Kuangsi.

The local mandarins have received news from Kuangsi to the effect that a large body of insurgents attacked the district Magistracy of Mapingshsien, Liuchoufu, Kuangsi province, on the 14th of June and remained there two days burning and plundering the countryside, and finally took with them as prisoner for ransom the Police Magistrate of Santu, a town belonging to Mapingshsien.

Russia and Manchuria.

A private telegram from a reliable source in Peking received in Shanghai states it is rumoured in certain official quarters that the Russo-Chinese secret treaty concerning

Manchuria was signed on the 18th of June by Prince Ching, representing China, and M. Lesar, representing Russia. As soon as the Czar and the Empress Dowager have ratified the treaty in question Russia will then make a pretence of evacuating Manchuria.

The Prosecution of Journalists.

Three men, Cheng Chieh-fu, Ch'ien Pao-shun and Ch'ên Ch'ung-chi, alleged to belong to the "Supao," a local native newspaper, were arrested on a serious charge by the Municipal police yesterday, under warrants issued by some of the local mandarins. We hear that the first named is the book-keeper of the "Supao," the second a Christian convert from Ch'ienkiang on a visit here, and the third, whose name is said not to be in the warrants, is the son of the editor of the "Supao."

2nd July.

Russians in Manchuria.

A Mukden dispatch states that persons coming from the vicinity of the Yalu river report the presence of numerous Russians on both the Manchurian and the Korean banks. These Russians although they have taken off their uniforms, still carry sword bayonets and revolvers, and make no effort to conceal their identity from the natives of the Yalu region.

Restoring the Chenyang gate.

A Peking dispatch states that Viceroy Yuan was expected to arrive there from Tientsin yesterday morning, in order to be present at the opening of the work for the restoration of the Chenyang gate of the Tartar City, which was destroyed by fire by the Boxers in 1900. It will perhaps be remembered that a number of high officials, to please the Empress Dowager, offered to contribute sufficient funds for the restoration of that gate to its pristine grandeur, and Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai was accordingly appointed by her to make an estimate and take the work in hand, in conjunction with Chên Pih, Governor of Peking. It was estimated that the gate would cost at least Tls. 630,000, as more than one half, or nearly Tls. 350,000, had already been subscribed, it was decided to commence work on the 1st of July (yesterday).

The Movements of Viceroy Tsên.

Since Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsien's arrival in Canton, His Excellency has lost no time in weeding out a number of dishonest and incapable officers. Not only has he done this, but also fined several of the wealthiest amongst them, giving out that the money so obtained was to go partly towards relieving the famine sufferers in Kuangsi and partly to raise more troops. The total amount obtained from these fines is said to be over a million two hundred thousand taels, one official being fined Tls. 150,000, three Tls. 100,000 each, and a number of others ranging from Tls. 20,000 to Tls. 8,000. This had made many other mandarins who have become rich through questionable methods to quake in their shoes and wonder when their turn is to come. It is also reported from Kuangsi that General P'an, commanding the Tsochiang Circuit of Kuangsi, whose troops have joined the rebels, upon being ordered by Viceroy Tsên to resign, committed suicide immediately after receiving the Viceroyal order.

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HONOURS.

We welcome the titles bestowed on Sir Charles J. Dudgeon, Knight, who has amply merited his distinction by his good service in the matter of Treaty Revision, as well as by his long career of usefulness in Shanghai, now reaching twenty-seven years. On General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., K.C.D., a gallant soldier and a most courteous and popular gentleman. On Chief Justice Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, Knight, who has nearly completed thirty-nine years of good work in the Consular service and on the Bench in the Far East. On Mr. R. E. Bredon, C. M. G., who has never forgotten during his long years of service in the Chinese Customs that he is a British subject. And on Mr. G. Mohsby, C. M. G., whose many years of careful attention to the interests of H. M. ships on the Yangtze have thus found official recognition at the hands of his King. And we heartily congratulate on their promotion the soldiers whose names are given in the Reuter telegram this morning.

AN UNWRITTEN PAGE OF HISTORY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

By most foreigners in China and especially by those who live in the Yangtze Valley, it is generally believed that Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung were the officials who kept peace in the central provinces during the crisis of 1900. This is so far true that the Viceroys had very great power in their respective provinces. But it is not so generally known that, early in 1900 the Empress Dowager sent a special Commissioner from Peking with full authority in the Valley. This was Li Ping-heng, 李秉衡長江欽差, a man known for his red-hot hatred of foreigners, and one of the Empress's chief advisers in her mad attempt to drive them into the sea.

Li Ping-heng arrived in the Valley in April 1900, travelling overland from Peking and calling on the way at Wuchang and Nanking to see the respective Viceroys. These visits paid he came down river to inspect the Lower Yangtze Forts. Orders had preceded him that all foreign uniforms were to be abandoned by officers and men alike. The inspection of infantry and artillery at Woosung was completed about the 18th May and Li Ping-heng then proceeded to Soochow to interview Governor Lu Chuan-lin. News arrived at this time of the fall of the Taku Forts and Li Ping-heng proceeded immediately from Soochow to the Kiangyin Forts, arriving there on the evening of 22nd June. During his stay at Soochow he must have had emissaries at work in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, Soochow, Wusieh and other places, giving instruction in Chinese sword and spear drill, for much practice in that line of fighting sprang up suddenly on his arrival.

The 23rd June was the day on which the foreigners in the Yangtze Valley were in the gravest danger. Two days before, Dr. Geo. C. Worth and the Rev. T. McGinnis had received letters so threatening that they left Kiangyin with their families. Early on the morning of the 23rd, Li Ping-heng called on General-in-chief Li and gave him orders to open fire on the first foreign vessel which should approach the Kiangyin Forts. Had this order been carried out it is difficult to surmise the future of foreign property in Shanghai and the Valley generally. Possibly it might have meant the end of China as a nation, for the foreigners must have been victorious in the end. At all events there would most likely have been as great, if not greater, destruc-

tion in these provinces than befell in the north. Happily General Li had the courage to disobey his instructions. No sooner had Li Ping-heng left his camp than the General embarked on the cruiser Kaichi and made full speed to Nanking to inform Viceroy Liu Kun-yi. News of his departure reached Li Ping-heng, who immediately gave chase in another cruiser. But General Li had taken the fastest boat available and had 16 hours' start; when Li Ping-heng arrived at Nanking everything was settled. The Empress's commissioner had lost his game and knew it; he proceeded north almost immediately, and all danger to foreigners in their provinces under Viceroys Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung was passed.

Li Ping-heng's report concerning General Li to the Empress can be imagined. About a year later the General was ordered with his whole brigade to go north. He could not, without openly rebelling, prevent his men from proceeding, but under plea of bad health remained himself in safety away from the capital. The service he rendered his country will only be known by his compatriots when reform, which is surely coming, has made its way among the people. In after years perhaps history will record how he disobeyed orders and saved his country.

It is well that foreigners should know what they owe to General Li, the Commander at the Kiangyin Forts.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Untilled Field. By George Moore. (Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.) In paper, 8vo., 420 pp. London: George Bell and Sons. 1903.

The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth. (63rd thousand.) In paper, large 8vo., 119 pp. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1903. (6d.)

FIRES.

A TEST alarm was given on Thursday night and the Fire Brigade turned out in excellent time. It was found out, however, that one of the police, who had been informed beforehand, warned some of the men and the result was that they were ready. It scarcely seems that false alarms are necessary when the Brigade is called out so frequently for real fires.

A somewhat serious fire broke out in Chun Hang's store, at the corner of Honan and Kiukiang Roads, on Friday. The alarm was given at about 10.30 a.m. and within three minutes the Deluge were on the spot and had a stream on. The Mih-ho-loongs arrived a few seconds later. When the police got to the scene they found that the flames had broken out in a small bedroom at the back where two Chinese were smoking opium. It is supposed that one of the lamps was overturned. In spite of the large volumes of water which were thrown on to the flames the fire ran along the roof both ways and it was only with great difficulty that it was prevented from enveloping shops on both sides. One of the men in the Deluge Company had the misfortune to fall through the roof, but did not seem to be badly injured as he still continued to work. At 11.30 most of the trucks had left though a stream was still played on to the roof. Chun Hang's is a large Japan and fancy ware store and the damage done must amount to a very large sum. The whole of the top floor is gutted, and the contents of the ground floor are absolutely soaked with water. A small Chinese hatshop next door, at 441, Kiukiang Road, was also seriously damaged on

the roof and the top floor. Chun Hang's store was insured with the Imperial, Commercial, Manchester, and Butterfield & Swire for Tls. 90,000. Although the Fire Companies left at about 11.30, a coolie corps in charge of a foreigner kept a stream going on the smouldering parts of the building. Shortly after 1 a corner of the roof was observed to be burning and the stream was at once turned on to this part. This caused the wall dividing Chun Hang's store from the hat shop to fall. Three Chinese were in the latter and two of them got under a table to escape the falling debris. The third did not manage to escape and was rescued shortly afterwards from underneath a heap of debris. All three were taken to the Shantung Road Hospital but two were discharged at once. The other man had sustained a fractured thigh and a slight scalp wound, and is therefore detained in hospital. No. 440 Kiukiang Road was slightly damaged by fire and water. Nos. 440 and 441 were amply insured.

At 4.22 on Saturday morning the alarm was given for a fire in the Chihli Road, off the Ningpo Road. The Fire Companies turned out very promptly and found a coffin shop ablaze. The flames spread very rapidly, and four houses were quickly enveloped. The houses on the other side of the road demanded some attention also, as they began to take fire. Seven streams were put on and by 5.15 most of the reels had left. Five women in one of the houses had a narrow escape and had to jump from a window. They were all taken to the hospital, where three were detained.

At 2.43 a.m. on Sunday the alarm was given for a fire in the West Hongkew district. The brigade at once turned out and found a small Chinese dwelling house at 850 Tsipoo Road enveloped in flames. The firemen only took a short time to extinguish the outbreak which was confined entirely to this house. Three Chinese families lived in the building, which was not insured.

THE STEAM PILOT BOAT.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following testimony to the value of the new departure taken by the Shanghai pilots:-

S.S. Glenesk,

Shanghai, 25th June, 1903.

To the Secretary,

SHANGHAI LICENSED PILOTS.

DEAR SIR,—May I draw your attention to one of the many advantages the steam pilot boat holds over the old-time sailing craft used for that purpose.

Owing to the very heavy sea at the Bell Buoy on the morning of the 23rd inst., it would have been impossible for the pilots to have boarded steamers with any degree of safety, and for the same reason it would have been unsafe to anchor a vessel anywhere within sight of the pilot limits. The steam pilot boat therefore proved herself to be more than useful in leading my steamer, the P. & O. mail, and another steamer into smooth water, where it was safe to supply each vessel with their own pilot.

Channels constantly changing as they do in fast-running rivers like the Yangtze, make it impossible for deep draft steamers to come inside the Tungsha Lightship without local knowledge of a recent date, and for three steamers to have followed a sailing pilot cutter beating in would have been out of the question. Therefore I think it right that all concerned should know the opinion of at least one shipmaster on the subject.

Wishing the steam pilot boat the success she deserves.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. RAFFERTY, M.S.G.,
Master S.S. Glenesk.

THE SHANGHAI AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

An Essay on Enlargements.

The following lucid paper on the art of enlargement was read by Mr. R. C. Howlett at the recent meeting of the Society:—

The successful making of an enlargement depends mainly upon four factors:—
A suitable negative, securing a sharp image, giving a correct exposure, using a good developer. If these conditions are secured there need be no fear of success. All the other manipulations are of a minor character, and, of course, it is taken for granted that accuracy and cleanliness are everyday ingredients in all that concerns photography; no one would expect a good enlargement from a bad negative. With these premises it may safely be asserted that the difficulties of enlarging are comparatively small, and so trifling that there need be no hesitation in making the attempt.

The amateur photographer who has not hitherto attempted to make enlargements from his best negatives has a pleasure yet in store. Of all the multifarious sections of work offered by photography there is none that affords more interest of an engrossing and pleasurable kind than that of enlarging. Its fascinating influence can only be appreciated by those who have undertaken it. Difficulties there may be, but they are only such as attend every effort to obtain that which is of value.

In developing ordinary negatives there is always the drawback that, after the trouble spent in attempting a picture, it may not realise expectations and frequently disappointment arises from one cause or another. With an enlargement we know beforehand that the subject is one that gives pleasure or we should not seek to reproduce it in an enlarged form. It was admired in the original size, and we want the legitimate gratification of seeing and realising its beauty under more imposing and better conditions.

Answers for the Artist.

That enlarging a good composition, whether it be landscape or figure subject, improves its general effect and adds artistic value is a *sine qua non*. The objections in art circles to the adornment of rooms by photographs are frequently based on the following grounds:—

1.—As a rule, there is too much detail crammed into a small space, giving a laboured and trivial effect.

2.—There is a heaviness about photographs generally, which is not pleasing to the eye.

3.—The glaze on ordinary contact prints sins against the canons of art.

However much these opinions may effect the small everyday photograph when framed and hung, most certainly they have no relation whatever to enlargements, for in each case these supposed errors are corrected. The details are no longer crammed together; the comparative heaviness is dispelled, supposing the enlargement is rightly made, and the glaze is altogether absent. Those who have observed the vast difference in appearance between a well-made lantern slide when seen in the hand, and the

same picture thrown on the screen, will be ready to admit that there is a vast improvement under the latter condition. The feebleness of the small picture—causing the slide to be superficially glanced at and passed quickly at one side—has undergone a transformation by its enlargement; its beauties have been revealed, and there is now an interest in dwelling upon its various features, which does not fail with repeated inspection. The improved appearance is largely the result of opening out the beauty that was there previously, but had been dwarfed into insignificance by being presented on too small a scale. In like manner an enlargement is usually much more pleasing than a print from the original negative. Its softer outline and milder contrasts, especially when seen at a little distance, lend a charm and mellowness that are rarely obtained from a small print.

Lighter Labour and Smaller Cost.

Among the numerous advantages obtained by adopting a system of making enlargements, is that of avoiding the burden of a large camera and a great weight of glass plates. Even the most portable camera over half-plate size, with an accompaniment of three or four double dark slides loaded with plates is quite sufficient to detract considerably from the pleasure of a long day's tramp, not to mention the fatigue that has to be endured during a tour of a week or a fortnight when the weight of exposed plates has been accumulating day by day. But the question extends further than that of simply reducing the heavy burden of luggage, it embraces the question of less expensive lenses, less costly apparatus, and runs throughout the operations that follow with their attendant paraphernalia. With a quarter-plate camera and half a dozen double dark slides, an entire day's journey may be taken without feeling encumbered, more pictures may be secured, and the weariness of the mind which frequently sympathises with the tired body is avoided.

Besides the expense involved in the purchase of apparatus of large dimensions, the cost entailed in buying large plates is in itself a considerable item. If the photographer is at all an active worker, the amount saved in the course of a year by using quarter-plates, and making enlargements from them, compared with the expenditure required for 10 x 8 or even whole plates will go a long way towards providing an enlarging outfit. Then less storage room for negatives is demanded, not to mention that there is less risk in handling the smaller sizes.

Should it be desirable at any time to possess a larger negative of a subject, it can be made in exactly the same way as the enlarged print.

The photographer who has undertaken half a day's journey under the load of a whole plate or a 10 by 8 camera and slides to match is in no fit condition to study the features of a subject, or to take much trouble about the best position for erecting his camera. He is jaded, and the result is he wastes large plates and is disappointed with what is obtained. Instead of placing his whole soul into his work, his energies are directed to hurrying through, that he may be released from his burden. This condition is avoided by using a small camera and making enlargements of such pictures as prove themselves worthy of it.

Beginning with a suitable negative is half-way towards securing a good enlargement, and enlargements, whether on paper or plate, call for a special class of negative. Unless this is secured there cannot be perfection. There is an amount of latitude when contending against imperfect originals that can be controlled by exposure and development, but that

is somewhat limited, and it is better to develop the negatives so as to gain the requisite qualities or to use only such negatives as possess them.

The Requirements.

Good negatives suitable for enlarging should possess the following qualities:—

- 1.—A sharp image all over.
- 2.—Plenty of detail in the shadows.
- 3.—A uniform colour.
- 4.—Freedom from scratches and other imperfections.

5.—Not dense in any part.

The first and last, relating to a sharp image and the density are the most important; the others, if weak, may be managed more or less successfully by special treatment. The necessity for a sharp image is patent, because no amount of sharpening by the enlarging camera will overcome an initial failing in the original. If the negative is bad in this respect, the enlargement is almost sure to be worse.

The question of density is next in importance. Unless the light can penetrate the film of the negative, and affect the sensitive surface of the paper or plate, there will be no image. A prolonged exposure, using a strong illuminant, might penetrate a dense negative, but it would be at the expense of the shadows; the detail in them would be destroyed. A very thin negative would be better to deal with, because the exposure could be made short, in conjunction with a weak light. The negative must have an even tone and all extremes be avoided.

The development of negatives intended for enlargement should be undertaken with the idea of securing all the detail and half-tones with less density than usual.

If the subject is wanting in contrast, a normal developer may accomplish the end, but if the scene contains strong contrasts the development must be modified, or the enlargement will be of a soot and chalky character. Therefore, reduce the proportions of the developing agent and the restrainer, and use the full quantity of accelerator. This should bring out the details with uniformity of tone, and repress all tendency to block up the high lights. Examine the plate occasionally against the ruby light and as soon as sufficient density is obtained stop the development at once. A uniform tone (though slightly brown) in the negative is almost a guarantee that it will produce an evenly-graded enlargement. The clear black and white negative may look pretty, but is deceptive.

When the negative is put in the camera ready for the enlarging process, it should be placed upside down with the glass side towards the light. This will throw the image into its proper position upon the paper on which the enlargement is to be produced. Perhaps the easiest way is just to remember "film to film" that is to say the film of the negative is to face the film of the Bromide paper.

An Option.

To decide which of the two methods:—enlarging by daylight or artificial light is the better to adopt depends entirely upon the surroundings of the individual. To the question which light has achieved the best results? The only answer is that each method is equally capable of producing excellent work.

The arrangements for utilising daylight are less costly than those involved in the use of artificial light. There is no necessity to purchase a special enlarging lantern; the provision of oil, gas, lime-light or other form of illumination is not called for, nature providing the light, gratis; in addition to these advantages there is a decided gain in time, because daylight requires vastly less time to do

its work compared with a powerful oil lamp, and a strong light is best suited to some negatives. In favour of artificial light, we must remember that daylight changes very rapidly especially on a day when the sky is full of detached masses of cloud—then the light must be very carefully watched or trouble will follow. It is no use exposing a trial slip of bromide paper when the sun is shining and then after you have made your picture based on this, find that clouds had obscured the sun at the critical time of exposure. Then there is the objection that in the evenings nothing can be done; the work, however interesting or profitable, is completely stopped.

If artificial light is used, it will be necessary to procure an enlarging lantern and fix upon some sort of illuminant, oil gas, or acetylene and the extra apparatus required will be found to run into quite a considerable amount of money.

Inside the Dark Room.

Arrangements for making enlargements by daylight are comparatively simple and a carpenter with some wood and a few pieces of brown or black paper will soon make a room in a suitable condition. My own dark room has two windows, these I had blocked up with wooden shutters. To exclude any light that might come round the edges I nailed list all round, and any places that showed a tendency to admit light such as the joining of the planks and sundry knot holes I pasted up with black paper from films. In one shutter I had a square hole cut with shutter just large enough to take my camera. Immediately below the hole I have a bracket fixed with a hole for the tripod screw and on this the camera can be securely fixed. A cloth swathed round the camera where it meets the light will shut out any stray rays at the sides and then you are ready to get to work.

A north or north-east light is the best if you can get it. All my enlarging, however, has to be done with a south-east light. During the morning the sun shines right in but as the window outside is frosted, the light is diffused and work can be done by it. Care must be taken that the sun shines full on and not from one side as that would make imperfect illumination and end in failure.

Screens and reflectors are, I believe, recommended, fixed up outside the window, but I have never tried them.

My developing table is close to the window and on this the easel to carry the bromide paper is placed. The easel is 2 ft. and 3 ft. in size and moves to and fro on a pair of rails.

My method of procedure is to cut a piece of white paper exactly the size of the bromide paper to be used. This is pinned on the easel which is brought backward and forward and the lens racked out until the desired size and sharpness is attained. In focussing a magnifying glass will be found of great advantage. As soon as the image is nice and sharp especially round the edges shut off the light and by the red lamp fix the piece of bromide paper exactly in the same position as the piece of white paper. This is a very delicate operation for the bromide paper having been tightly rolled up requires to be pinned very firmly and care must be taken that the easel is not moved, ever so little, or the focussing will be fruitless. Again, the pins have a horrid knack of popping out, just as you think you have fixed them tightly. A good supply of pins must be kept handy as it is impossible to find one in the dark.

The negative to be enlarged I fix in the double-dark slide, removing the partition and pulling out both shutters.

During the exposure keep perfectly still as moving about the room might bring

about considerable vibration to the camera and bromide paper on the easel.

As regards exposure it is impossible to give any figures and the easiest and cheapest way is to make a trial on a small slip of paper. Develop this and as it is under or over-exposed so regulate your future exposures. At the same time watch your light carefully in case there are more clouds about or more sun.

On enlarging by artificial light I can say nothing as I have never tried it but the method of procedure would be similar except that your source of light would be always of a uniform strength. This is a great advantage because you can keep all particulars of exposure and use them for future occasions.

Bromide Paper

is easy to obtain, not particularly expensive (unless you spoil several sheets) and with ordinary care very excellent results may be secured by it. The paper must be kept in a dry place or it will deteriorate. There are many different brands on the market and the essential differences between them are little more than degrees of sensitiveness and texture of surface. Each maker usually has a smooth and a rough, a slow and a rapid. The slow is perhaps better for use with a very strong light as it gives you more latitude in exposure. It is very important when using different brands of paper to carefully read each maker's directions as two sorts of rapid may vary very considerably in their rapidity.

The sensitive side of the paper always turns inward. It may be discerned by the tendency of the emulsion to contract on exposure to a dry atmosphere, by curling the paper up at the edges. If there is any doubt on the matter, the question is easily solved by moistening the finger tip and applying it to the corner of the sheet; the gelatine surface will become sticky.

When to use smooth paper and when rough depends on the negative to be enlarged and the artistic instincts of the worker. Any subject containing a mass of detail and straight lines, should certainly be reproduced on smooth paper, otherwise the straightness of the line will be destroyed and the distinctness of the detail will be veiled. On the other hand, mountain scenery, rustic cottages, woodland scenery and open landscapes lend themselves to rough paper and are benefited by being presented on a rough surface because it harmonises with their respective features.

A Correct Exposure

is of fundamental importance. The extent to which under and over-exposure are controllable in the development is limited, and when that limit is passed evil effects will be seen in one form or another. Exposure to a strong light produces a different effect to that caused by a weak light, although the exposure to the latter be prolonged until of comparatively equal value with the former, so that strength and softness of tone are to some extent influenced by the intensity of the light employed. This applies particularly to daylight, for with artificial light you have it of uniform strength and can modify it to suit your negative. The penetrating power of a weak light is so restricted by a strong negative that an exposure, however prolonged, is unable to produce the vigorous effect to be obtained by a more intense illuminant. If the strong light is applied through a thin negative, the gradation of tones is imperfectly rendered, and a flat image is produced; or, if the negative is weak in the shadows, the detail in them becomes obliterated. Usually a thin negative should be exposed to a weak light and denser negatives to a strong light.

The length of exposure between one size of image and another—employing the same negative and illuminant—is lengthened or diminished as the surface of the paper is increased or decreased. When the light rays are distributed over a greater surface, they have more work to do and consequently require longer time to do it in.

Improving on Nature.

Where some portions of the image are very thin, as the shadows beneath trees or the detail in the shade of houses, and an ordinary exposure over the entire scene would overwhelm these parts, a piece of card or a newspaper may be used as a shield to protect these parts during part of the exposure. The shield must be kept moving so as to avoid any obtrusive markings. Skies can be blocked out and fresh ones printed in by this method. Any picture with a large expanse of sky should have clouds printed in as a clear blank space is both artistic and unreal. Their absence may pass unnoticed in a small-sized print, such as a quarter-plate, but the error becomes prominent in an enlargement, imparting a crude and bare aspect to the whole. The insertion of clouds or an indication of atmosphere, in the majority of landscapes and seascapes is not a difficult operation, and always enhances the value of an enlargement, especially if the subject is to be classified as possessing pictorial qualities.

In the generality of cases it will be found necessary to print the view from one negative and the clouds from another. First make an exposure from the view negative, but before removing the negative make a strong pencil mark on the edges of the bromide paper to show where the sky begins. These marks are to act as a guide when using the shield in connection with the second exposure. Now change the negative and make the second exposure for the clouds taking care to shield with the cardboard the portion that has already been printed and keeping the cardboard moving. The side pencil marks will show the part to be shielded.

Before development, the sheet of bromide paper that has received the exposure should be immersed in clean water for one minute. Unless this is done, the developer may produce fog, degrading the whites of the print. By saturating the emulsion with water the development is started gradually and uniformly over the entire surface.

Developers.

With regard to developers, their name is legion and they are all good but each one varies somewhat in its action. They are all right when you know them but you have to know them first. It is best, therefore, to stick to one developer and get thoroughly accustomed to it. I use Amidol and have always found it No. 1. The paper I have used is Wellington and Ward's Platino Matt Bromide and accordingly I used their formula, which is:—

Amidol	50 grains.
Sulphite Soda	630 "
Pot-ass Bromide	10 "
Water	20 ounces.

The Amidol should be kept dry and only added to the other ingredients when you are going to use the developer, because when mixed up it will only keep for a day or two. As soon as development is complete the print is taken straight from the Amidol and placed in the fixing bath without any intermediate washing.

Last Stages.

The Fixing Bath should be about 4 ozs. of Hyposulphite of Soda to 20 ozs. of water. The permanency of the image depends upon the fixation being thoroughly performed, and it is preferable to err on the side of slightly overdoing the work,

than to consider it of little moment, because evil effects are not seen immediately.

After the fixing the prints must be well washed. Unless the washing is done thoroughly, time will tell tales, and undermine all the beauty that the picture may possess. The high lights will become discoloured, irregular patches will put in an appearance, and even the shadows will show signs of decay. A little extra trouble taken with this final part of the operation will pay well in the end.

In drying the prints care must be taken that they are not placed where there is likely to be any dust. I pin mine to the mantel board in an unused room and shut them up until they are dry.

Enlarged Negatives

can be made, and there are several ways of making them. If the enlargement required is not very large, say, anything up to twice the size of the original, then the film can be removed from its glass support and placed in a solution of hydrochloric acid (water 100 grs., Acid hydrochloric 10 grs.), in which it will gradually enlarge. A larger piece of glass, absolutely devoid of any grease or oiliness, must be handy, and as soon as the film is sufficiently enlarged, and has been well washed to remove all traces of the acid, gradually float it on to the larger glass and remove the two together. Take care that there are no air bubbles, if there are any, they must be squeezed out to one side. The plate is now ready to be dried.

The disadvantage of this method is that you are obliged to sacrifice your original negative in its original condition. The enlarged negative may turn out all right or it may not; accidents might happen and then it would be decidedly awkward.

Another method is to make a positive on glass by contact printing from the original negative and by enlarging this you get an enlarged negative; or, from the original negative make an enlarged positive, then with this make, by contact printing, an enlarged negative.

Negatives of large size can be made on bromide paper. The paper can afterwards be made fairly transparent for printing with Turpentine and Canada Balsam.

This is how it should be made and I am sorry to say that after using a lot of bromide paper and plates I have been unable to produce a presentable enlarged negative. Most authorities seem to recommend a carbon positive of the original negative as the ideal transparency basis to work from.

Enlargements can be retouched with pencil, crayon, stump, water or oil colours. Probably pencil is the handiest and most easy but care must be taken that the tone of the lead matches the surrounding parts. They can be coloured with watercolours or they can be toned to pretty well any tint by various toning baths.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

In conclusion let me repeat that the making of enlargements is not difficult, but it may be called hard work and work that demands all your attention right through from beginning to end. Only one picture at a time and watch it carefully, during exposure, development, fixing, and washing. Keep the solutions moving all the time and see that the paper is properly immersed. Don't leave a print to fix while you are printing another. Above all beware of your hypo, for hypo in the wrong place is deadly.

ASIATIC LABOUR ON THE RAND.

As is generally known, the scarcity of native labour to work the Rand mines has led the mining companies to turn their thoughts to India and China for a supply of labour. In this connection two delegates, Messrs. Skinner and Noyes, were sent to investigate the question of Chinese labour. They made a careful study of the question in California, and passed through Shan chai more than a month ago to investigate the Chinese labour problem in the Straits Settlements. Mr. Noyes is an old Straits man, and is thoroughly versed in the capability and suitability of the Chinese as miners. Mr. Noyes returned to Shanghai at the beginning of the week on his way to Corea, Tientsin, and Peking. Mr. Skinner is expected here very shortly and will join Mr. Noyes at Tientsin. All sorts of rumours have been floating about the Press in reference to this Commission. It has been gravely stated, without the slightest foundation, that the two delegates recruited from 2,000 to 3,000 Chinese in California for the Transvaal mines. Another statement has been made, equally without foundation, that a Japanese syndicate is negotiating for the dispatch of 10,000 or more Japanese labourers to the Transvaal. Many of these rumours emanate from the Labour party in the Transvaal, who are very strongly opposed to the introduction of Asiatics, as the following telegram from the last "Overland Mail" indicates:

"Pretoria, May 16 (Laffan).—A densely packed meeting of citizens was held in the Empress Theatre to-day, to protest against the introduction of Chinese labour. Mr. Loveday, chairman, proposed the resolution that 'The citizens of Pretoria strongly protest against the introduction of Asiatic labour into the Transvaal, and are of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to check the present influx of Asiatics. They pledge themselves to preserve by all lawful means South Africa as a white man's country.' Mr. Loveday, in his speech, said:—'It is necessary to form ourselves into a strong political army against the powerful capitalists. To-day you have a common danger. Upon this question Briton and Boer alike can shake hands. If we allow Chinamen here we shall be cursed by those coming after us.' Mr. Greenless, in seconding the resolution, referred to Sir Godfrey Lagden's statement that they had no census to go upon. There might be, he said, 5,000,000 natives south of the Zambesi, of whom 800,000 were sturdy men. If every man took his turn of labour there was little doubt that South Africa would be sufficient to herself for all purposes. The resolution was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm. There was one dissident, who was later mobbed in the streets. Mr. Mather, who was among the speakers, declared, amid howls, that 15,000 indentured forms to bring in Asiatics were now in the hands of the printers.

It is undoubtedly the Labour party that procured the writing of the recent letter from Chinese in the Transvaal (who are most successful and prosperous there) to Chinese in China, urging them not to

imperial their lives and liberties by emigrating to South Africa.

Apparently it will now resolve itself into a struggle between the Labour party and the capitalists. The latter, of course, want plenty of hands at low wages; the former want to keep up wages; and to do this are quite willing to see the supply of labour restricted as much as possible. It is no longer an economic but entirely a political question.

METHODS OF REFORM IN CHINA AND THEIR NET RESULTS.

(Being a paper read before the Shanghai Missionary Association on the 5th of May.)

By

Dr. Gilbert Reid.

Reform in China has been talked about so much that many are already tired of it; and yet, the one important consideration in securing the preservation of the Chinese Government, and of guaranteeing the proper relations with Foreign Powers, is that which relates to the real reform of the whole political system of China, and, as essential to this, of individual Chinese.

Very few have stopped to consider the difficulties which stand in the way of reform measures. The very antiquity of China, reaching far back beyond the beginnings of any other nation of Europe or America, and, even in those early days, possessing a remarkable civilisation with well-formed systems of learning, ethics, religion, and politics, induces the Chinese, who are educated according to the old methods, to be not only conservative, but slow to accept theories from abroad. The fact that the present ruling dynasty is regarded by the Chinese as foreign, though equally representative of the Mongolian race of the whole Empire, has served to restrain Manchian officials, and the Imperial family, from all startling innovations, out of fear of injury to their own supremacy. The aggressiveness of outside nations has burdened the already perplexed Rulers of China with conflicting interests and bewildering complications, and has aroused in the Chinese a suspicion of the foreigners' motives, and antipathy to foreign ideas. Is it any wonder, then, that China has been slow to reform? Do the critics of China appreciate the magnitude of the task which, with academic precision, they mark out?

As a race the Chinese are strikingly conservative. They are slow, patient, plodding, steadfast, and solid. The Clergy and the mandarins, who as a rule have been chosen from the literati, have been until very lately, through their training in the old learning in the Confucian Classics, the highest exponents of conservatism. This conservatism is a form of patriotism, and is not, as some think, utterly reprehensible. But the persistent and ever-widening contact with foreign nations has tended to impress the Chinese mind with what is new, if not always with what is best. Looking back through past years we can detect a reform movement in China, and I think we must conclude that the movement, in spite of all difficulties, has been a forward one.

It is not our purpose to go minutely into all the efforts after reform, or into all definite reform measures, but especially to examine the reform movement since the great anti-reform Boxer upheaval of 1900.

But reform at the present time cannot be appreciated without knowing something of past efforts after reform and their re-

sults. To begin with, the spirit of reform was being cultivated, first, by diplomatic relations in Peking, and consular relations at the ports, and then, through the growing influence of the foreign staff in the Customs service. The men who have been connected with that service have not only represented the best training of the West, but they have, with a large degree of unanimity, sustained true friendliness with the Chinese officials, and have manifested the Chinese character and the reason for the conservative spirit of the vast body of Chinese. Well-trained missionaries scattered throughout the provinces, and frequently coming in contact with the officials and literati, have also exerted a salient influence in favour of progressiveness and the adoption of new ideas and new methods.

Some of the literature that has been prepared has prepared the way for reform policies, and has provided the necessary data for making those policies sound and effective. In the old days, Dr. Allen's "China and her Neighbours," Dr. Faber's "Western Civilization," and Dr. Martin's various treatises on International Law, exerted a great influence. "The Review of the Times" or Wan Kuo Kung Pao, edited by Dr. Allen, has done vast good in the way of periodical literature, and has month by month been a storehouse of information to the educated Chinese. Later books published by the Diffusion Society such as Dr. Richard's translation of McKenzie's "Nineteenth Century," Dr. Allen's great work on the "China-Japan War," and the various essays on reform, have all helped in bringing about advance in reform as it is found today. Neither should we omit reference to the native Press, which, in spite of many wild notions, has in the main been favourable to reform in China.

The spirit of reform first became noticeable after the China-Japan War, when the collapse of China as a military and naval Power, and the sudden display of the strength, progress, and prowess of the neighbouring Empire of Japan, were flashed forth upon the world. Even the conservative officials at Peking began to think that a change might be necessary. The young Emperor, chagrined at defeat, began to inquire, to read, to study. The demand for reform was especially noticeable as coming from the younger men among the literati of highest rank.

Reform thus was started in Peking and other large cities of the Empire. Newspapers and magazines made "Progress" their watchword. Everywhere the spirit of reform was growing. What was needed was actual reform.

Thus things drifted to the memorable year of 1898. The reforms of that period I outlined in a paper which was read before the Peking Oriental Society just a month before the siege of 1900. I sent the paper for publication to the "North-China Daily News" but it never reached its destination, and so I am unable to give the full facts as I had learned them at the time. However, some of the main facts are known to us all.

The Emperor was tired of his old and backward advisers, and was eager to break away from the shackles that held him back. In the young men of his own age he found kindred spirits. With their advice he could do something to help save his Empire from ruin, and to make China strong and respected, as Japan had become. He had good aims and unexpected determination. Instead of being a weak figure-head, he suddenly displayed thoroughness, seriousness, resolution, and a sincere love for his people. He surprised his cabinet, the whole nation, and the whole world. How far the rush of reforming edicts came from his own brain or from the enthusiasm of his young advisers, we can hardly say. Reform was certainly "booming," at least so far as pen could

make it "boom." He was sitting in his Chariot of State, holding with loose reins the young colt, and lashing it. The Empress Dowager, sitting behind and seeing the danger of overturning the chariot, seized the reins, threw away the lash, and told the young man to take the back seat and keep quiet.

The most important reform of that period related to education. There were eight items:

First: A National University.

Second: Colleges and schools for Western learning, and the transforming of the temples and the Confucian colleges into such schools.

Third: Sending Chinese students abroad to be educated.

Fourth: Change in the system of literary examinations whereby the Wen Chang should be given up and the T'se and Lin, or thesis, should be adopted.

Fifth: Special examinations to test the excellence of the Chinese for official preferment.

Sixth: Special examinations in military matters.

Seventh: Change in military drill by the wider adoption of Western methods of military tactics and use of Western arms.

Eighth: The Translation Bureau and an Official Magazine in Peking. After the coup d'état, all these reforms of education were discarded, except that relating to the Peking University and the change in military drill.

A second class of reforms related to retraining and especially getting rid of many useless offices and officials. This purpose, however desirable, failed to be practicable.

A third class of reforms related to material development. A Railway Mining Bureau, and also a Bureau of Commerce and Agriculture, were ordered to be established. This order became a dead letter after the coup d'état.

A fourth class of reforms provided facilities for smaller officials and of people to make known their wishes direct to the Emperor. The change proved to be only sporadic.

A fifth class of reforms sought to restrict the reforms of the older and conservative officials. The Emperor denounced the obstructionists, and the obstructionists proceeded to denounce the Emperor.

Other things were talked of, such as a Parliament, a new arrangement of the Boards, a new Cabinet, some form of a Republic, and even a change of costume. The really dangerous element was intrigue against the Empress Dowager. In fact Reform was overthrown through the intrigue of the reformers.

Reform remained silent, though it was not dead, from September 1898 until the Court with its reactionaries had fled away in the autumn of 1900 to the Western Capital, and found itself compelled to make terms of peace with the combined Western Powers whom it had outraged and enraged.

We now come to the more interesting, but more difficult, task of examining the character of the reforms which have emanated the last two years and more from the Empress Dowager and her advisers. It will be noted that many of the reforms which the Emperor advocated, and which the Empress Dowager rescinded, have since been promulgated by the Empress Dowager. Whatever may have been the reason, it may be regarded as something of a victory for reform, that the Empress Dowager, the real Sovereign of China at the present time, has been won over, willingly, or unwillingly, to order that those things shall be done, which the radical spirit of the Emperor espoused with such enthusiasm five years ago.

The reform edicts which have been issued, whether in the name of the Emperor or of the Empress Dowager, but really expressing the sentiment of the Empress Dowager, may be treated of in

two ways according to the chronological, or according to the logical, order of certain definite principles. In our examination of the subject, we propose to make use of both these methods, as the clearest way to show the trend of events, and to test the real results of well-wordsed memorials and edicts.

(1.) Early in the year 1900, a Decree was issued to the Viceroy and Governors of all the Provinces, calling for suggestions as to the best methods of reforms to be carried out when peace should be concluded with the foreign Powers. In less than three months, the Court at Hsianfu had received so many replies with such a variety of suggestions, many of them conflicting, that it was found necessary to organise a new Official Department, to deal especially with all propositions of reform, and to be called the Ministry of Government Affairs, or, inapparently called, the Board of Regency. This Board is still in existence, but as it really consists of the leading officials who are in the Cabinet, or who are prominent Viceroys, it seems to occupy an insignificant place in the Departments of the Government. There have, however, been presented by that body to the Throne a few important memorials, which may be said to represent the prevailing ruling sentiment.

Among the most important suggestions that have been made by the provincial authorities, the combined memorial of Viceroys Liu Kuo-yi and Chang Chih-tung stands supreme; it is, in fact, a comprehensive treatise on reform worthy to take its place alongside of Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung's book "Learn." Viceroy Yuan Shih-ai has also presented important memorials which have carried great weight. Several memorials presented by the late Viceroy at Canton, Tao Mu, have also contained worthy suggestions, but as some of them were not equally pleasing to the Court, they have been ignored or rejected.

(2.) On May 28th, in the same year, a long Decree was issued, ordering that the six Boards sweep away their abuses and extortions, and do away with the bondage of precedents and ancient regulations, and "to conduct the various business of State as may seem best under the circumstances." It was also ordered that the work of the Boards should be conducted by those who are called secretaries, and not by those who are called clerks, lower in rank than the secretaries, but having really possessed the greatest power. These clerks have generally kept the records at their own houses, have been the ones who have known all the precedents, and whose good will has always been essential, if any business with their superiors was to be carried through successfully according to rule and routine. So far as I know, some of the official posts in the Boards have been given up, while the persons who have filled these posts have generally been given position under other names in the same Board. In fact these men are the only permanent staff of the Boards, and without their help the business of the Boards could not be carried out satisfactorily. As to sweeping away the abuses of the Boards, I would conclude that there is as much abuse to-day as there ever was. As to giving up past precedents and old regulations, there has been some slight change; there is not as much slavish adherence to precedent as has characterised the Chinese Government in the past.

(3.) On June 3rd, 1901, an Edict was issued ordering that special examinations be arranged for officials in the Provinces, who sought Official preferment. The Edict added, "We, mother and son, are united in heart, and are equally anxious to obtain able and good men to assist in the reformation of the country." On July 2nd, another Edict appeared that such examinations be held to select good men for office; and on July 9th, the provincial authorities were directed to carry the matter out thoroughly

These special examinations have only been adopted in a few Provinces, by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in the Province of Chihli, by Governor Chou Fu in the Province of Shantung, by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and, perhaps, in an unimportant way in a few of the other provinces. The examinations have generally consisted of writing essays on historical and political themes. While not much has been accomplished in this way thus far, there is no reason why this system of examination should not develop with the growth of education, until in time there shall be a regular system of civil service examination throughout all the Provinces.

(4.) On the same day as the previous Edict, June 3rd, another Edict was also issued to all the high Provincial Authorities to abolish unnecessary secretaries and followers in the Provincial yamen, and for the regular officials to personally and faithfully conduct their official business. So far as we know, this order has been left to the caprice of each individual official, and as a rule the crowds of hangers-on at the yamens, with their red-tasseled hats, have not been diminished. We noticed the other day that Governor Chao, in assuming his new post in Hunan, began to clear out the useless attendants connected with the Governor's yamen, but I fancy that in a short time new attendants will appear, to take the place of those who have been dismissed. Now and then in the past, without any special Edict, there have been Governors who have really believed in the honest and economical administration of office, but such have been the exception. Nothing, however, is more necessary than that one who has nothing to do should not be connected with any yamen. It is always these hangers-on who nourish bribery, extortion and all forms of knavery, causing very yamen to be looked upon by the Chinese people as a tiger's den.

(5.) On June the 5th, 1901, an Edict appeared, approving of a memorial from Sun Chia-nai, one of the older and more pure-minded officials at the Capital, and a former tutor of the Emperor. He himself, though holding the highest literary rank, proposed that all members of the Hanlin College should devote themselves to practical matters and studies, such as history, politics, and even the sciences, rather than spend their time in merely writing poetry and old-fashioned essays. This was really a remarkable proposal from such a man, supposed to represent the old-fashioned school, though patriotic in spirit and inclined to the adoption of improvements in administering the Government. This proposal was ordered to be carried into effect, but up to the present nothing has been done except in so far as a few members of the Hanlin, with progressive tendencies, have of their own accord, begun the study of new branches of learning. Nevertheless, it may be possible for this proposal to be carried out in such a way, through courses of reading and lectures, that men standing highest in the literary excellencies of the Empire shall be further equipped, by additional training, for public positions. Instead of ignoring the Hanlin College, I personally should like to see that College turned into a kind of Collège de France, with instruction given, at least, in branches of politics and history. This matter I will refer to later on in connection with the Imperial University in Peking.

(6.) On July 5th, 1901, an Edict was issued, calling on all the Chinese Ministers abroad to select capable Chinese who had been studying in other countries, and to send them back to help the Government, their expenses to be borne by the Government. It may be safely said that in the present régime, young men who have studied abroad, are looked upon with more favour than at any time

during the past, not excepting the Reform period of 1898. Both the previous and the present Ministers to Washington have studied abroad. The present Customs Taotai at Tientsin, the right-hand man of Yuan Shih-kai, also studied for several years in the States. There have not been many of such to attain a high position, but the attitude of the Government toward them is much more generous than before.

(7.) On August 29th, 1901, appeared a lengthy and very important Edict, bearing on the local, provincial, and national literary examinations. It abolishes once and forever the essay style of the Ming Dynasty, called the *pu-hu-wen-chang*, and orders in its place essays according to the form of the *Lün* or the *Tsé*, first on Chinese Government and History, second, on Western Sciences and Government, and, third, on the Four Books and the five Classics. In the last triennial examination it could be seen that the value of this reform depended largely on the examiners. If an examiner could possibly have a knowledge of Western branches, as well as have a proficiency in the Chinese language, an examination according to the new method would be thorough. But this only is a supposition at present. Neither the examiners, nor a large part of the scholars to be examined, have any wide knowledge of other than their own Classics and their own history. Still, the evil method of the *Wen-chang*, which hampers the free development and expression of thought, has been abolished. The way is now open for young men with the new learning, along with a proper training in Chinese literary excellence, to secure degrees with the promise ultimately of official service. There has been a talk of abolishing the whole system of literary examinations and of having the degrees given by a graded system of educational institutions. To my mind, the present system should not be abolished, until the system of such graded institutions has been well established.

(8.) On the same day of the previous Edict, another Edict was issued, relating to the military examination for military degrees. By this Edict, not only the old method of testing military proficiency, by mere feats of muscular strength, was abolished, but, in fact, the whole system of securing military degrees was abandoned. Competitors for such degrees were now ordered to join some army corps, or else to study in some military academy. In a subsequent Edict of October 12th of last year, military graduates of the highest degree were ordered to study three years in some military academy. It seems that while military degrees have been discarded, the former aspirants for such degrees do not now aspire to go through all the drill and training of the military academy conducted on Western methods.

(9.) On September the 11th, 1901, the Throne issued an Order that regulations be drawn up for military academies and that such academies be started in every province, "that the country may depend on our armies to defend our hearths and homes, as if surrounded by a strong wall." The next day an Edict was issued relating to the teaching staff of all military schools. On March the 11th of last year, six months after the previous Edict, an Edict was issued rebuking the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces for delay in reporting on the condition of their provincial armies, and for delay in establishing military schools. On December 7th of last year, this matter of military drill was applied to the Manchus, and three thousand Manchus in Peking were ordered to be selected for studying under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, in the

military academy at Tientsin. On December 13th, also, of last year, Viceroys and Governors were ordered to select their most promising officers in the army, and send them either to Tientsin or Wuchang to learn the system of drill, so that afterwards similar military academies could be started in all the provinces for training a large army. It is certain that the Government lays the greatest stress on this matter, but no large number of either Manchus or Chinese seem to be anxious to enter the army. Military service, as yet, does not stand as high in China as it does in the West or in Japan. This may indeed be a fortunate thing for the peace of the world.

(10.) Turning to another feature of reform, an Edict was issued on September the 11th, 1901, exhorting honesty among all officials and forbidding the sale of official rank, or of offices. This idea stands at the very basis of all true reformation. But while official rank, as such, is not now open for sale as before, yet the use of money in securing office is even more indispensable than it was formerly. Since the Court returned to Peking, avarice, bribery or, to speak politely, the giving of gifts has, we might say, been rampant in Peking. This feature of the politics of China almost drives away the hope that all other reforms combined have been able to arouse. Looking at other things, one might conclude that China stands a chance of advancing, but looking at the corruption that exists, with its air of respectability, one almost loses heart for the future of China. It is moral stamina, simplicity in living, economy in expenditure, honesty in administration, patriotism, and a conscience, that China needs more than anything else.

(11.) In the course of events, we now come to another element of reform. On September 14th, 1901, every *Sheng-n* or Confucian College was ordered to be turned into a school for Western learning, and a University was ordered to be established in every Provincial Capital. Nearly a month later, on October 10th, another Edict relating to this matter was issued. It ordered that a graded system of schools be established from the Provincial capital, through the Prefectural cities down to the District cities, and finally to a system of Primary schools. It was ordered that the Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites draw up suitable regulations. On November 25th, on receipt of a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, and a memorial from Yuan Shih-kai, the then Governor of Shantung, schools were ordered to be established speedily, and the plan of Governor Yuan was approved of, namely, first, to have a Provincial College, and then to have schools in the Prefectural and District cities. The regulations which Governor Yuan had drawn up were ordered to be followed in every province. On December 5th, on the receipt of another memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, wherein the regulations drawn up by Yuan Shih-kai had been in the main sanctioned, it was now ordered with further reiteration that each Province inaugurate the system of graded schools. The Edict then added that successful students from the Provincial Colleges should be sent up to the Imperial University at Peking to be examined, when the second and third degrees would be granted, after which the successful ones would be given official rank. Later on, in February of last year, approval was given to the regulations drawn up for the University at Peking, by the Chancellor Chang Pai-hsi, and each province was ordered to send contributions for the support of the Imperial University. The same month it was ordered that schools for Western learning be started far the Manchus. The next month another

order was issued to the provinces inquiring what schools had been started, and calling on the Viceroy and Governors to report thereon. Towards the end of last year, on December 1st, an Edict was issued that not only men with a degree of M.A., but those with the Doctor's degree, and those even who were in the Hanlin, should take a course of study at the Imperial University, after which Diplomas would be given them, entitling them to enter the ranks of expectants of office.

This statement shows that the greatest emphasis has been placed upon Educational Reform, the main points of which are first, that there should be a graded system of Educational Institutions; second, that those possessing literary degrees should also enter upon a course of study at these Institutions; and, third, that men with Diplomas from the Imperial University will secure literary degrees, and will be entitled to enter in official service.

What is the present position of these Edicts on Educational Reform? As to the Imperial University, owing to failure to recognize experienced educationists from the West, and an inclination to secure the services only of the Japanese, little thorough work has been accomplished. Two hundred students were reported as being enrolled in the Normal Department, but the Normal Department has been little more than a primary school. There were only fifty students enrolled from the official class, to enter on the course of the so-called Official department. The result has been unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that after further experience, a real University may in time be developed from the present small beginnings, in the capital of the Empire. As to Provincial Colleges, the only ones with any degree of promise are those where foreign instructors have been invited to take the lead. There are only three of these. The first one started was in the Province of Shantung under the auspices of the then Governor Yuan Shi-k'ai, towards the end of 1901. Dr. Watson Hayes was the President, and since his resignation, Professor Goodell, formerly in the Public School in Shanghai, has been engaged as instructor in English. There are, I believe, one hundred and thirty students enrolled. The College seems to be a permanent one. In the Province of Chihli, there are really two provincial Colleges, both under the auspices of Yuan Shi-k'ai, the present acting Viceroy. The one College is at Paotingfu, with over one hundred in attendance; the other is at Tientsin, with nearly one hundred students. Both of these are under the direction of Dr. Tenney. There are also under his direction fifteen prefectural schools where the studies are for the most part elementary. The College organized at Taiyuanfu, in Shansi, by Dr. Timothy Richard, from funds that were set apart as indemnity for the missions, has the largest number of foreign instructors of any Government institution in China. There are over two hundred students enrolled and the work is regarded as full of promise. Other schools have been started in other Provincial capitals, and in many of the large cities of the Empire. Of course the instruction is necessarily elementary, but there is a growing demand for Western Education and there is no strong official opposition standing in the way. The system as outlined in the regulations approved of by the Board of Government Affairs, will need many years to be completely developed; but it is a great gain that the Government has decided definitely in favour of Western Education, with so little opposition either from the officials or from the literati.

The unwillingness to utilise foreign instructors, or to give them authority, as well as the intolerance which has been exhibited in the question of ceremonies, may be disheartening; but, with the growing demand for education, it will be found that

the supply will only be met by a larger number of instructors from abroad.

(12) On September 17th, 1901, another kind of reform was again initiated. In the Edict of that day, the Viceroy and Governors were directed to send students abroad to be educated, with provision for promotion on their return. A year later, a similar Edict was issued and this has been widely observed, especially by the Yangtze Viceroy. Most of the students have gone to Japan, but there is an inclination to still have a select few who will study in Europe and America. What is most noticeable is the change that has come over the sentiment of the Manchus. Sons of the nobles are either going abroad to travel or going for the purpose of study. In fact it is quite a fad with the young nobility to get out of Peking, and to see something of the world.

Very few of the Chinese students who have gone abroad have shown that diligence and thoroughness that the Japanese have always shown in their search for knowledge in other lands. Still, a great deal is being learned and we are glad to believe that there is an improvement.

(13) In February, of last year, an startling Edict was issued, abolishing the old prohibition of intermarriage of the Manchus and Chinese, and exhorting the Chinese to give up the practice of foot-binding. This Edict was not issued as a command, but the change of custom is helped forward by the known wishes of the Imperial family.

(14) March 11th of last year, an Edict was issued, stating the desirability of embodying in the Chinese laws modern laws adopted from abroad; and the Chinese Ministers to foreign Courts were ordered to collect books on laws relating to mines, railways, and commerce. The three Viceroys, Liu Kung-yi, Chang Chih-tung, and Yuan Shi-k'ai, were also ordered to select men to be sent to Peking to help in the translation of such books. On May 13th, Shen Chia-pen, a Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, and Wu Ting-fang, who was then Minister in Washington, were ordered to draw up a digest of laws such as could be included in the Chinese legal system. I know it is the intention of His Excellency Wu to go on with this matter; but I think it is very plain to us all, that such a task requires the help of many legal experts, who at the same time are not radical, and do not fail to appreciate the character of the laws already existing in China and adapted to the Chinese.

(15) In the development of these reform measures, we at last come down to an Edict of a few days ago, April the 22nd, when on the recommendation of Prince Ching, just appointed to be head of the Cabinet, he and another member of the Cabinet, Ch'ih Hsing-ai, with the Board of Revenue, were empowered to make arrangements for a uniform coinage in China, by establishing in Peking the chief mint where such coins should be struck off, and which should take the place of the coins in other mints with their different standards. As soon as a sufficient number of this uniform currency should be prepared, all taxes and duties are ordered to be paid by the use of such coins. If this is carried out, one of the points in the British Commercial Treaty will have been observed.

(16) In connection with these different reforms commanded by the Throne, we ought not to omit a reference to a really very important reform in the social life of the Court and the high officials on the one side, and the representative families from abroad on the other side. Those only who have known from personal experience the obstacles that have stood in the way of such friendly relations in the past, of the suspicion and espionage that have prevailed, can appreciate the importance of the change, in spirit and in practice, among the highest

in the land. Considering the character and the past conduct of some of the high personages, who are now receiving with open arms the ladies and gentlemen, with their children of our home lands, we may with reason be dissatisfied, and even disgusted, but none the less we should not close our eyes to the significance of the change that has thus taken place, since the return of the Court to Peking. We have always argued that improved social relations between the East and the West are the foundation of mutual understanding and mutual peace. I believe that this is equally so in the present social situation in Peking.

We have now given the outline of the reforms of the present régime of the Empress Dowager. A few things should be noted in characterising these reforms:—

First: Most of these reforms are similar in character, and oftentimes in language, to the reforms promulgated by the Emperor in 1898. It is a striking fact that though it is understood that there is still disagreement between the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and though the Edicts of the Emperor at first were countermanded by the Empress Dowager, there is, at last, this agreement in the reforms of both. Second: Most of the reform Edicts of the present régime were promulgated prior to the return of the Court to Peking, for the most part, extending from June to November of 1901. From this fact, it may be surmised with good reason, that the reform measures were a politic move, rather than the outcome of sincere conviction and an awakened conscience. But even so, we should rejoice that a beginning is made in reform, and that apparently the Throne gives its countenance to reform. Third: It is a striking fact that these reforms have been promulgated, whilst men with conservative tendencies, and by no means friendly toward foreigners, have been the advisors of the Throne. If reforms have been thus initiated amid conservative surroundings, what may we expect when progressive men are at the head of affairs. Fourth: It is hard to believe that no reform has been intended. I, for one, do not believe that the Court has been merely trying to "throw dust in the eyes" of foreigners. The Empress Dowager, until the coup d'état of 1898, was generally regarded as rather progressive and open-minded in her temperament and public policy. Since the experience of 1901, she has more than ever shown this to be the case. In an interesting Edict that appeared October 2nd, 1901, it was again stated that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager were one at heart and that the adoption of the Western methods was necessary. "The Officials and people," the Edict said, "must divest themselves of the belief that the Throne is not in earnest for reform, for the Empress Dowager is determined to allow no half measure." Let us trust that this will really be found to be true. Fifth: The one great deficiency in the present reforms, as we have already hinted, is the lack of conscience, the failure to place honesty before everything else, the mere material, and so superficial, character of the existing reforms. It was Phillips Brooks who once said, "Christ never cared to re-shape circumstances until He had regenerated. It is very wonderful to me to see how thoroughly His disciples caught this method. Almost instantly, as soon as they began their work, they seemed to have been filled with a true conception of its divine method,—that not from the outside, but from the inside; not by the remodelling of institutions, but by a change of character; not by the suppression of vice, but by the destruction of sin, the world was to be saved." Keeping in mind these words, we can truthfully say, that what China needs most of all, is moral reformation, and, as essential to this, regeneration from above.

Right here we may notice a strange feature of Chinese official life; many of those who are most friendly to foreign influences are the most corrupt; many who are conservative and anti-foreign are the most honest. "The old-timer" prides himself on his ethics; the friend of foreigners has caught the craze for wealth, and has learned the ways of the spendthrift and debauchee. The best way to win the conservative man oftentimes is, not by magnifying everything foreign, but by reverting to moral principles. For example, a former Governor of the Province of Shantung, Li Ping-heng, was noted as extremely hostile to everything foreign, but he was spoken of as the most honest official in China. A few years ago I sent him a document on reform, in which the moral element was made supreme. The Governor wrote me a personal letter expressing his hearty approval, the only letter, I think, he ever addressed to a foreigner.

In examining the questions of reform in China and their net result, we may fail to realise the vast complexity that is found. Officials may be honest according to the Chinese system, though dishonest according to our own system of administration. If censure is to be passed, it should be passed on the system, more than on the individual. Officials not only receive salaries determined by law, but other amounts determined by custom. What is beyond custom is regarded by the Chinese as corruption, and generally takes the form of bribery or extortion. The reason why the Chinese system is not changed to the Occidental is because its workings are familiar to all. If a high official needs more money for himself or for his department, he merely informs those immediately under him, and they in turn call upon their inferiors. To place the direction of the revenues and the expenditures of the whole Empire in control of the central Government at Peking seem to the Chinese a needless burden, much as if some Department at Washington or in London should undertake to control all the houses and shops, wholesale and retail, throughout the whole country, rather than to allow each man to manage his own business. Only a few hundred years ago every European country had the system now prevailing in China. But as the system has changed in Europe, so it must change in China if China is to hold her own. The task, however, is more arduous than was ever undertaken in any other country. It will not be mere child's play. Nor can reforms be rushed through by an Imperial Edict or by visionary, hot-headed reformers.

Moreover, the complexity of the problem is intensified by China's international relations. She is not left to adapt to her own conditions any proposed system, but in every move she must question its bearings on her foreign policy. Japan was given a free hand to learn from any source she pleased and to employ any instructor she pleased. Not so with China. A person of one nationality invited as adviser or instructor, arouses the jealousy of some other nationality and brings about complications.

All in all, I am inclined to think that there has been an advance in the favour with which the Government looks upon reform. In some respects there has been almost a revolution in the policy of the Government. Good reform Edicts have been issued, and there have already been some good net results; but whether the results will be sufficiently widespread and deep-rooted to preserve the country, and make her people happy and prosperous, it is hard to say at the present moment. It would seem as if far more strenuous efforts will be needed in the way of reform, and a greater awakening of the conscience of her people and her rulers, if the result,

produced are to be sufficiently great for the problems that now loom up in China and in all the Far East.

THE PROTEST OF JAPANESE PROFESSORS

AGAINST RUSSIAN AGGRESSION
AND JAPANESE APATHY.

The following translation, specially made for the "North-China Daily News" is of the protest sent to the Japanese Government by the seven Professors, Tomui, Tomizu, Terao, Takahashi, Nakamura, Kanae, and Onozuka, of the Imperial University, Tokio:—

Success or failure in the world depends on whether we utilise our opportunities or not. Opportunity taken advantage of can change misfortune into prosperity, while opportunity lost may have just the reverse result. Our diplomacy regarding Far Eastern affairs, since the Chino-Japanese War, seems to have lost its opportunity several times. For instance our Government carelessly returned the Liaotung peninsula to China without insisting on the condition that it should not be alienated to any Power, and this is the very cause of the present Manchuria question. If we had opposed Germany, as we could have done with righteousness and effectual power, when she dared to seize Kiaochow Bay, with her insufficient naval force, which neither had any reserve of army, or any naval station in Chinese waters for support, she would have been surely forced to retreat; and if Germany could not take Kiaochow, certainly Russia could have had no pretext to request the lease of Port Arthur and Talienswan.

When the Boxer trouble was over, if the Powers had agreed to stipulate clearly a rule for evacuation to include Manchuria, Russia would have had no pretext to prolong her occupation.

It was our deep regret to see these things, the result of failure to turn opportunities to account.

There will be grave danger to the existence of the State, if our Government overlook the non-fulfilment of its treaty by Russia and submit to temporise with a sluggish policy when Russia is not disposed to evacuate Manchuria, though the stipulated time for doing so is past. We must have no more failures, through such opportunities as we lost, first at the return of the Liaotung peninsula, secondly at the time of the Kiaochow seizure, and thirdly when Chihli province was evacuated after the Boxer trouble. The past cannot be overtaken but we must devise a scheme to recover on one side what we have lost on the other; especially must we not forget that the situation in the East is one of increasing danger, and we have no surplusage of opportunities to lose as in the past. We must not forget that if the opportunity is lost now, neither Japan, Korea, or China will be able to lift their head again. The moment is most critical; if we lose it, it will be our irreparable sorrow for ever. And what plea can we set up to our ancestors or how face the judgment of posterity?

It is proved by recent reports that Russia is threatening us by concentrating her naval force in these seas, while she has supplemented the construction of railways, forts and batteries in Manchuria by an increased army. One day's hesitation increases the danger. Although we refrain from giving away our military secrets, we can congratulate ourselves that our force, compared with Russia's, will be superior for a year from now. If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity our damage will be irreparable for several

thousands of years. Although Russia's force is inferior to ours, she is now acting as audaciously and shamelessly as though she were Mistress in the East, by despising treaties, instigating horse-drobbers, sending disguised soldiers into Korea, and devising to get the lease of some important point in Korea. It is needless to say what she intends, when she has assured herself of victory over any antagonist. If she gets a footing in Manchuria, she will surely covet Korea; and when the latter has fallen into her hands, the next step to be taken by her is clear enough.

These are the reasons why we must solve the Manchurian question with a right perception of its roots. At this moment Heaven gives us ample prospect of victory; we have the geographical advantage while Russia has not yet a stable footing in the East; we have harmony among our people, who are unanimously ready to fight Russia; to neglect the moment is to endanger the great achievements of our ancestors and ruin the prosperity of our descendants.

Diplomacy, of course, needs a deliberate consideration, and we must carefully investigate the dispositions of England, the United States, Germany and France, but the attitudes of these countries are almost plain. That of England will be decided by the interpretation of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and it is needless therefore to assure ourselves of her disposition since the agreement stipulates that England will keep strict neutrality if Japan fights only one country. Moreover there has been ample occasion to discover her attitude since the 8th April, on which date Russia was to evacuate Manchuria.

The statement that Korea must by no means be put under the influence of any other country would be reasonable, but if we want to protect Korea we must not leave Manchuria in Russian hands. It must be already understood that to place the disputing point in Manchuria would be quite different from placing it in Korea. Russia, of course, seems disposed to locate the question in Korea with the inference that Manchuria is already in her hands. But the solution of the present Eastern question must involve the keeping intact of Manchuria; if we yield a step to Russia and let her get to Korea, she will easily go a step further.

After all the Manchurian question should be discussed without reference to Korea. If we yield and restrict our interests in Manchuria in order to get a trifling, nominal interest in Korea the last state of affairs will be worse than the present condition. To discuss the question from the legal standpoint, the evacuation of Manchuria is, needless to say, Russia's duty. This evacuation does not mean the transference of troops from one district to another, but the clearing away of all troops including the railway guards. The agreement for returning Manchuria stipulates in its second article that: "The Chinese Government agrees in recovering the sovereignty and administration over Manchuria to recognise the period of contract and other terms agreed upon with the Russo-Chinese Bank; to protect railways and officials in accordance with the fifth article of the agreement; and also to be responsible for the protection of Russian subjects resident in Manchuria and the safety of their works." And in the fifth article of the agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank it is stipulated that: "Railways and men on the railway shall be protected by the Chinese Government, who shall make regulations," etc.

It is clear enough then that the Manchurian railway is to be protected in accordance with Chinese regulations, which have never recognised that the railway is to be protected by Russian troops. The meaning of evacuation is, therefore, the clearing away of all troops without exception, and Russia's action

in protecting the railway by her own soldiers is not based on the Treaty or the Regulations.

Since Russia swore to this agreement before the witnesses of the foreign Powers, that Power which has close and critical interest in the fulfilment of that duty is entitled to request its fulfilment with firmness. We must resolutely require the evacuation of Manchuria. Although Russian statesmen try to bribe us with homed words we must look at the question from its roots and make no yielding to accept Corea for Manchuria or any such sluggish policy.

We are not arbitrarily insisting on fighting: on the contrary we shall greatly regret if we are remembered hereafter as prophets because things have turned out exactly as we surmised.

The Japanese nation is notified that the existence of the State is threatened if the opportunity given by Heaven is neglected. We shall be committing national suicide if we try to put off the crisis by a sluggish policy. The question must be solved at once.

THE PROCESSION HABIT.

By
Fred Simpich.

A FILIPINO'S LOVE OF SHOW.

The "procession habit," with its attendant ridiculous phases, is as rampant in the Philippines as in China. You all know with what readiness the Chinaman falls in behind the band, whether the demonstration be one of sorrow or rejoicing. So it is with the Filipino. No facial aspect indicates the nature of the ceremony, for the "funeral face" is the conventional make-up for every public demonstration.

Europe and America are not free from forced marches by the populace—witness the howling antics of strikers and election crowds—but such grand marches usually terminate in mass meetings of some sort. With the Filipinos "processioning" is a work of love, and the "whyfore" of the pedestrian stint does not matter. Release a screaming brass band, with a few banner grippers, (maskee the inscription) and a mob of followers will be accumulated that will make the Crusaders' sprint look like a kindergarten stampede at recess hour. A native will follow the aimless wanderings of a blatant band until he collapses with fatigue, blissfully indifferent to the cause of it all. They apparently are afflicted with few hard, home-made thoughts, but can stand all kinds of "impressions." The native is long on display. Clothes may not make the man in some places, but they manufacture a faultless piece in the eyes of the Filipinos. Appearance counts.

Funeral services afford the natives an excellent opportunity to gratify their love for show. The splendour of a funeral is proportionate to the finances of the deceased. When the more opulent native shuffles off this archipelago the funeral ipseant accorded him might easily be mistaken for a circus parade. The great Filipino statesman, "Mabini," who died recently, was given a final ovation of great pomp and magnificence. The procession was headed by the omni-present brass band, the drum major being the only one of the party "in step." Following the band came a hearse drawn by 12 black ponies and draped with wreaths and floral tributes. Next in line rolled a second hearse, similarly decorated, with an additional entanglement of floating banners and flags. Finally a third hearse, bearing the remains of the departed great man. The outriders and attendants of these three hearses were clothed in the fashionable garb of the last century. Silk

stockings, cocked hat, and powdered wigs gave the whole performance a very stagey air. Immediately after the funeral car marched a violin orchestra playing the Dead March in Saul,—then Aguinaldo and troops of lesser lights in Filipino politics.

It has been asserted that on one occasion whilst a funeral procession was wending its way to the cemetery the band played "There will be a Hot Time in the Old Town to-night," and that on the return march they played "We don't Care if You Never Come Back!"

"Fiestas" or holidays are almost as frequent as working days. All fetes are in honour of some departed saint, or in commemoration of some saintly performance the star features of which were perhaps forgotten centuries ago. It is by means of these feasts and celebrations that the Roman Church retains its firm hold on the native mind. The local friars long ago discovered this savage weakness for tinsel and gilt, and have proved themselves as resourceful as P. T. Barnum in gulling the public. On every fiesta day there is a procession, miles long. This is headed by a band, playing solemn church music; then follows an image of the Virgin Mary, done in silver and gold leaf, resplendent with imitation jewels and with great glass tears upon the cheeks. Then comes a line of white clad choir boys, bearing aloft models of the implements of the crucifixion, the cross, the ladder, etc. More floats, supporting gaudy images of Joseph, Peter, and various other Saints, follow in the wake. Groups of chanting monks, brass bands wailing weird music, are interspersed throughout the parade. Sometimes the Archbishop or a visiting Cardinal will join in the procession. For grander scenic effect these processions are usually held at night. The illuminated floats, supporting the jewel-decked saints, are marvels of savage splendour, and in the mingled glare of strange fires burned along the roadside the procession is spectacular in the extreme. Thousands of natives of all classes of society march in these parades, each armed with a candle ablaze for the repose of some departed soul. During a recent procession of this kind the head-gear of some celebrated saint was disarranged and fell to the ground. The whole procession halted until the fallen sky-piece was replaced. These displays of sacerdotal jugglery and the enthusiasm which they arouse are barometers to the true native character. Deep reverence appears an unknown quantity. In its place is the savage's idolatrous love for crashing music and the material splendours of tangible gods.

The natives' fondness for cheap gaudiness and tawdry display is amazingly great. The women especially delight in personal adornment, and bright colours; they are notorious as ready victims for the wily Jewish pedlars who infest the Archipelago, and will rashly break the family savings bank to secure some novelty of cheap jewellery. Though by nature less

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

vain than the women, yet the men will violently shock one's aesthetic sense by their garbs of murderous incongruity. Imagine a bright yellow undershirt, a broad belt of deepest red, and striped trousers set off by green velvet slippers! My serving boy with a great show of nerve and self-possession, recently entered the dining room in just such a make-up. The assembly was struck dumb with wonder and awe; but, had speech been possible, to have dispelled the man's illusion that he was tastefully adorned would have been a task as thankless as hopeless.

WRECKED ON THE MALDIVES. BY A PASSENGER ON THE UMONA.

(FROM THE "TIMES OF CEYLON.")

I had loafed in Calcutta for a week. Calcutta is not a pleasant place to be idle in—especially in May; but the ways of cargo boats are not the ways of the P. and O. There is no finality in their arrangements. In the Irish phrase, they get there when they can. On the 5th of May we made a start. To get on board your boat, and find you are a fellow-passenger with nearly five hundred coolies, strikes with an unpleasant surprise. We passengers on the after deck watched them as they squatted in long rows in the emigrant shed. They had been marshalled and drilled by endless inspectors and doctors, and they trooped along the gangway like sheep, and were counted audibly by a sirdar as they passed. They lay on the deck and sang songs—or rather they sang the one song that you hear all over Northern India—the song the villager sings when he goes home from the plough—with that queer trill at the end the meaning of which is better not inquired into. At regular intervals the smell of their food came up to us—Bombay duck, rice, and curry and dal—a meal the very dimensions of which turned us seasick passengers green.

IMPRESSIONS OF COLOMBO.

The tea planter and I were both men of weak stomachs, and we derived our only comfort from the fact that there was a curiously accurate correspondence in our paroxysms. Perhaps they were timed by the coolies' cooking hours. We had one glorious respite of six hours at Colombo. If you ask me my impression of Colombo I should say it was a place where there are good hotels—Calcutta is a place where there are bad hotels.—We were reminded of the condemned criminal who is allowed a good repast on his last morning. Singhalese men look ridiculously like women with their petticoats and tortoise-shell combs. It is curious that there are so many police in Colombo. The tea planter suggested that perhaps husband-beating might be a common crime. We could divine no other reason.

Some more passengers came on board at Colombo, an old gentleman with his daughter, and another lady passenger, a melancholy-looking young man who had been planting in Southern India, and a German named Vanreenen. This brought us up to nine passengers, for four had started from Calcutta. The talk was, to say the least of it, varied. Mr. Martin, an American, had been everywhere East and West. Mr. Siedle, the gentleman with the daughter, knew the whole East—he had been gem-hunter and gem-merchant: he had salvaged ships, and now he represented a great steamship company. Then the ship's officers could talk critically of every seaport in the East, and not a few in the West. You

would hear a familiar reference to some back street of Singapore or tea-house of Tokio; there were tales of China and Bombay, Melbourne and Zanzibar. And they seemed to know the history of every tramp steamer that had ever passed through the Straits.

THE STEAMER ASHORE.

On the morning of the 15th of May I was awakened by a shock. Bunks have only one virtue as sleeping-places. If there is a collision, you are not shot out, your feet are simply driven into the boards. The change from motion to stillness made me feel quite seasick for a moment; but that passed off, and I lay wondering in a sleepy sort of fashion as to what had happened. Then I heard a voice call out "My God, he's done it," half-a-dozen times, in the tone of a man who has won a bet. I wondered who had done what; but I was thoroughly awakened when the steward rushed along the passage saying "Passengers stand by." I looked out and Mr. Siedle was saying amusing things to his daughter and Miss Robinson from the other side of their curtain. They were dressing. I got into some clothes, and then I looked in upon Simkins and found him dressed. We went upstairs and found the melancholy young man throwing a bottle into the sea. He assured us it was the proper thing to do on such occasions. His name and address were in the bottle. I cannot understand how anyone should have been alarmed. Everything was absolutely quiet. The officers were apparently very busy. We could see the coolies through the iron grating of the hatches peacefully asleep, a wilderness of brown arms and legs and white cloths. At the bow of the steamer stretching from horizon to horizon there was a faint white line, and far to our left was a large black indistinct object that seemed to be an island. The moon was riding through murky clouds: the sea was unnaturally calm.

I began to make inquiries, and found we had struck the southern side of the "One-and-a-Half Degree Channel." There was a strong set to the southward which had carried the vessel 75 miles out of her course in twelve hours. We were plainly fast by the bows. Dawn came with a rush, and the faint white line became a line of lazy breakers. The dark object was a tiny island with palm trees on it. It was two miles away. We could faintly see a boat and four men on the white sand. The tide was ebbing, and soon from the reef to the island the sand and coral appeared with occasional pools and channels of water.

We looked about us, and everywhere, except behind us, there were islands, some far off, some nearer, some perhaps a mile long, others that looked only a few square yards with half a dozen palms elbowing each other to keep out of the sea at their roots. After a while, as the men on the island seemed to take no notice of us, we lowered a boat—they had all been swung out—and tried to get on to the reef.

ON THE REEF.

However, the boat could not make the reef for the surf, and we had to jump in and swim for it. My rifle went to the bottom and was hooked up afterwards by an enterprising lascar. The reef made very bad walking; but we trudged along, stumbling into pools and swimming the channels. The chief officer described the reef as a "blooming museum." The coral grew like ferns and like toadstools in radiant colours, but mainly a delicate rose. Great conger eels wriggled through the channels and numberless fish swarmed in the pools—fish that were sky blue and others that were emerald green, and others still in scarlet and gold. On the island we were greeted shyly by the

natives—little men who wore only petticoats with small knives stuck in their girdles and a bag of betel strung round their necks. Mr. Siedle, who in his youth had salvaged a steamer in the islands, attempted conversation, which was eked out by signs and diagrams on the sand. But we could hardly distract the islanders from our clothes, which they evidently very much desired to possess. We found that they were merely visitors to the island and were about to depart with a boatload of coconuts. They promised to send us boats from the larger island which we could see in the distance. Left alone, we explored our island. It was only two or three acres in extent, with one or two holes of brackish water. It had a brave show of palm trees, the coconuts from which gave us a very refreshing drink, and it had a thick growth of flowering shrubs of several kinds, with large fleshy leaves and blossoms. One or two jungle fowl scuttled about under the trees, and there were numberless ants everywhere. The chief officer showed me a crab climbing well up in the branches of a bush, and I accused him of putting it there till I saw another at the same game. The tide had now risen and we were prisoners—with a shark for sentry. In the afternoon a fleet of sailing boats swarmed down on the ship. We saw them clustering round, and their occupants swarming on board. Then, in the evening, a ship's boat crossed the reef and took us off. It was guided by a Maldivian, a queer little man in a sort of uniform with a peaked hat. We rowed straight at the breakers and took the reef as a horse takes a hurdle. When we reached the steamer we found that the islanders had left for the night. The ship was very uneasy. She lumped and slid about most uncomfortably. Two kedge anchors had been put out aft to keep her in position; but in the night one of the steel hawsers snapped and the vessel swung round a little. There was a hint of terrible tragedy in the sleeping forms under the iron grating. If the steamer should swing round, her bows might slide off, and she might go down by the head. We were able to report that the island was habitable, and it was decided to land the coolies next day. In the early morning we rigged up a rope from the bows to a small anchor on the reef, and when the tide was at its lowest those of us who could swim stood up to our armpits in the water and landed the coolies from the boats. They each had a bundle of food, and their belongings, with their tin lotas full of water. The water nearly always came to grief, and the bundle was usually caught by a wave before they got into shallow water; but we passed them along the rope in a continual string. They behaved splendidly—as if they had been born to salt water, and on the reef they rushed about exploring the pools and filling their dhotis with shells and coral. They threw hécchémér at one another and skylarked like a lot of school boys.

The chief officer was afraid that the tide would catch us, and we made for the island with a batch of a hundred. The melancholy young man came with us. He had £300 in his pocket. On the advice of his fellow-passengers, he was going to bury it in the sand and sit on it. In the afternoon we negotiated with the Maldivians to take the rest of the coolies on shore. The Maldivian is a creature altogether despicable. If he were not a rank coward he would be a pirate, and his only thought is of loot. One party of them threatened to loot the ship in the name of the Sultan; but the captain showed them to their senses. We bargained with them for hours before they would help. They were paid in bags of rice, and, when they started landing food,

they shuffled the freight from boat to boat in a manner which would do credit to the Heavens. However, everyone got landed, excepting a dozen sick who were in hospital, and by night only two or three of the men passengers remained on board with the ship's company. Tents, provisions, and water had all been landed by ship's boats and native craft, and a raft had been constructed which would make us independent of the Maldivians.

THE START FOR COLOMBO.

It was now determined to send a life-boat to Colombo, nearly four hundred miles away, for assistance, as the Maldivians absolutely refused to undertake the voyage, excusing themselves on the score of the monsoon weather which they said was at hand. The lascar crew also refused to go, with the exception of two, the fat old serang, or bosun, who looked like Falstaff in sepia, and a khalasi. The Chief Officer, Mr. Bruckland, and the Third Officer, Mr. Tollemache, were all who could be spared among the officers, so Mr. Simkins and I volunteered. The wind had been blowing steadily from the south-west, and, as Colombo was north-east and under four hundred miles, we hoped to have a quick run of perhaps five days. We started after dinner on the night of the 16th, and before we had been out an hour we went into a thunder-storm. The squall struck us like an open hand, and the rain came down in floods. By flashes of lightning I saw the Chief Officer lower the sail and throw out sandbags, but I was already too seasick to care what happened. We were all seasick. The Chief Officer was the only exception, and I take his word for this against testimony which I should otherwise have deemed conclusive to the contrary. The serang was violently seasick and lay in the bows; the khalasi was hopelessly sick, and cowered under the thwart; Mr. Simkins was sick unto death and baled steadily all through it. To bale and to be seasick is to be a hero. I tried and collapsed. The rain and spray drenched everything. A little percolated even into the biscuit lockers. Our portmanteaux lay in three or four inches of water, and were gradually soaked into pulp. I had a new Cawnpore kitbag, which I had anointed with momragan, and it stood out best, but even it sank out of all shape and the clothes inside grew damp. By morning we were succumbing under a stiff wind with two reefs in the sail. Two reefs proved to be insufficient, and, as sailmakers' needles had been forgotten, we tied the sail round balls of tow and attached the reef strings to the buttons so formed. We were shivering with the wet, and I was calling myself a Quixotic ass for coming at all. The Chief Officer looked a trifle gloomy, though he had been singing all night to keep our spirits up. The wind had changed its direction, and was now from the north-west. The boat had no keel to speak of, and we could not make our course enough to the northward. But to my mind we seemed to be making great progress.

All day clouds gathered to windward. They were not ordinary clouds. They stretched upwards in a slanting direction to an enormous height, and they looked as if they must lose their balance and topple over. They came down on us majestically, "terrible as an army with banners," and at nightfall they were on us. We lowered the sail at the gust and threw out a sea-anchor. The sea-anchor, for the benefit of land-men, is a canvas bag, with a framed mouth and narrowing to a small aperture at the foot, at the end of a long rope—it was a great help in steadying the boat. With the onset of the clouds the night became utterly dark, and the only light was the

phosphorescence which lighted up the surface of the sea. We lay on the thwarts and hung on under the scudding rain. I have seen two bursts of the monsoon, and they seemed similar to this. The tempest lasted several hours, and, I think, we were all surprised that the boat lived through it. In the next two days we had several gales of the same sort; but we were beginning to gain confidence in the boat. I am a landsman and no judge of weather; but the officers both said that the seas were very heavy. The real danger came when they broke, and we were constantly baling. But we hung an oil bag over the side and found the effect was wonderful. Waves, which we thought certain to break over us, subsided as if by magic and passed harmlessly underneath. One great breaker flooded us and kept us baling for hours; but for the rest we only shipped a few bucketsful at a time. There can be no more awe-inspiring sight in the world than a breaking wave as seen from an open boat at night. It towers above you, roaring and hissing, and you marvel as the boat climbs over it without hurt.

THE LASCARS USELESS.

We had this sort of weather for three and a half days. The lascars proved almost useless. The serang sulked, and the khalasi was in a state of collapse. We had to coax them to bale and to stand by the halcyards. One night, when I asked the khalasi to bale, he called me "soor." There are occasions when lamb-like behaviour is obvious wisdom, and I considered this to be one of them; but I had never before thought that a mere word could convey so much. A man who has been called a pig by a native and has retaliated in no way has a fair claim to consider himself well-controlled. After three days we got a sight of the sun. We had been speculating as to what we had done. I thought we must be at least half-way. The two officers, after a long handling of their sextants and consultation of very pulpy books of tables, told us we had done sixty miles of our course. It was a great disappointment. Still we had come safely through terrible weather, and we were able to dry our clothes in the sun and to explore our food supply. Up till then we had subsisted on ship's biscuits and two or three tiny tins of a liquid extract of beef. We found now that we had several large tins of "bully" beef and mutton, and a few tins of condensed milk, with two tins of salmon and one of sardines. Water gave us no anxiety; we had four breakers; and biscuits we had in abundance. We had also several bottles of brandy and whisky, and a bottle of lime juice. Let me advise those who are thinking of going a long journey by open boat to take their provisions in small tins. When a large tin has been opened three days in the Tropics, it becomes distinctly "gamey," whereas a small tin you finish at once. The lascars would neither eat beef nor mutton; but they helped themselves to the condensed milk, and we gave them their share of the fish. They remained, however, firmly under the conviction that we were keeping all the good things to ourselves, and protested that they could not and would not eat ship's biscuit. The khalasi developed dysentery, the origin of which I set down to certain nervous manifestations during the squalls. Mr. Sinkins, who had brought a little medicine chest, dosed him during the voyage, and he is now in hospital in Colombo. The sun and the mid-day calms now became our chief trials, though there were occasional squalls. With oars and tarpaulin we rigged up an awning over the broad plank on which we slept. We slept two at a time in watches. My watch was with the third officer, who had a way of elbowing me over the edge of the plank, so that I lay in continual

dread of tumbling into the bottom of the boat. When it was our watch below the weather might behave as it liked. It was none of our business. We could sleep through it. By the end of the voyage our systems had become quite cast-iron. Five minutes' delay in turning out made the other watch curse. For two days the chief officer was down with fever, the effect of the sun, but our doctor brought him round in the most skilful manner. His medicine chest proved a treasure, as we were able to anoint our sun blisters and salt-water sores with zinc ointment. I had a little Globe Shakespeare which I read aloud—our only entertainment—and when the man at the tiller had to be kept awake, his watchmate was bound to tell yarns—none of which I see my way to set down here. This I may say, that both sailors and Assam tea-planters possess a large collection.

COLOMBO SIGHTED.

In the afternoon of the ninth day we sighted Ceylon, after vainly endeavouring to attract the attention of several passing steamers. One steamer we passed quite close; but she was going in the opposite direction. There was a great waving of handkerchiefs between us. After a hard row we got into Colombo harbour at nightfall, and made for H.M.S. Pique, a second-class cruiser from China homeward bound, which we mistook for the flagship. The kindness of the officers is beyond my power to describe. They dressed us in their clothes and they gave us their beds. We washed and changed for the first time for nine days—the luxury of it!—and we sat down to a glorious dinner.

As I must have continually shown in this article I am an unmitigated landsman; but I have learnt enough to know that the navigation of the boat by the first and third officers was a magnificent piece of work. It is true our course was like a dog's leg, to use the chief officer's phrase. We were beaten east by a north-west wind until we had to sail due north, when the wind shifted to the west, for fear that we might be carried south and east of Ceylon. But the officers knew where we were all the time, and the first land we saw was Colombo. When the weather was at its worst they were most cheerful, and they had endless expedients for making things as snug and safe as possible. There was a great dread always weighing upon us—however we might try to forget it—over five hundred lives might depend on us. We could not but think of the little island only a foot or two above the sea, and of the anxiety and perhaps suffering of those who were on it. The Pique and the British India steamer Amra have now set off to the rescue, and I trust by the time this article is in print the whole company will be safe on ship-board. For the rest the voyage we made was not so unpleasant as it might appear, in spite of the wet and the sun and the angles of the seats. We were all very cheerful, and we kept our tempers. We got quite used to digging out bully-beef with our fingers, and sometimes in the

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

peace of a quiet night, as we sailed swiftly through endless reaches of sparkling sea, looking upwards at the Southern Cross, or the white blaze of Venus, or where, far to the north, the Great Bear hung low on the horizon, we had hours of pleasant talk or quiet rest, and felt, in deep measure, the charm and glory of the great ocean.

I. C.

Law Reports

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 26th June.

Before H. F. KING, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

HONG SING v. MARCO GOLDSTEIN.

Plaintiff claimed £43.25 for goods supplied to defendant during 1897 and 1898.

Defendant did not appear.

Thomas Macdonald, sworn, deposed that he served the summons on the defendant on the 19th inst.

Plaintiff said the account had been owing for a long time and that he had repeatedly asked defendant for it. Defendant had promised to pay \$10 but would not pay that or any other sum. Defendant had never come to his shop to offer payment.

His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed and \$3 costs.

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 30th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS Esq., Police Magistrate.

A. G. McLoughlin and F. Valentino took out summonses charging James Rice boatswain of the Inveric, on which they are employed as seamen, with assaulting them on the 25th and 26th instant respectively. The summonses were marked for hearing on the 30th, but when the Court met in the morning neither of the plaintiffs were present and Capt. White asked that warrants should be issued for their arrest for being absent without leave since Saturday, also that they should be charged with refusing duty. The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock in order that the police might have time to arrest the two men.

When the Court met at 2 both plaintiffs were present in custody, and his Worship decided to take the charges of assault first.

A. G. McLoughlin, sworn, said that the boatswain had assaulted him four times. Witness was an able seaman and had been on board the Inveric for two months, having signed on at Barry. The last occasion upon which he was struck by the boatswain was last Thursday, whilst in port. Accused struck him on the back of the head with his fist, and hurt him very much. Witness had been two years and two months at sea. He had been apprenticed for two years on one of the Company's sailing ships, and had a very good character.

Frank Valentine, sworn, said that he also had signed on at Barry and had been on the ship for two months. He had been struck several times by the boatswain, Saturday morning being the last occasion. Accused struck him with his fist on the back of the head and afterwards threatened to murder him. There

was absolutely no reason for his being struck in this manner. Witness had served in the British army in South Africa and had never been in trouble before.

James Rice, the boatswain, admitted that he had slapped the two men, because they would not work. He had only struck them with his open hand. This was the first occasion upon which he had been charged with striking the men under him. Last Friday McLoughlin came on board at 2 a.m. and wanted to sleep the whole morning. Witness went to turn him to and was insulted by him, so he slapped him on the back of the head. He slapped Valentine for the same reason. Witness did not know anything about these men's characters.

Robert White, master, sworn, stated that he knew he was responsible and had to see that the boatswain did not knock about the crew. The first he heard about this trouble was on Friday morning. It was reported to him that these men were both under the influence of drink, and that when the boatswain was turning them to he had struck one of them. He had no reason to complain of their characters before, but since Friday morning they had run riot, and had been on shore without leave. They left the ship on Saturday morning and he had not seen them since. They left at 7.30 on Saturday and said that they had to see the Consul at nine. Witness told them that that was no reason why they should refuse duty. The boatswain was a very good man, and had been quite steady ever since he had come aboard.

Valentine, questioned by his Worship, said that he had gone straight on board as he was told. He could not get to the Court that morning as he had no money.

His Worship—You had 40 cents in your pocket. The assault case will be dismissed. On the charge of going ashore without leave and refusing duty both prisoners will be sentenced to 6 days' imprisonment with hard labour, to be put on board their ship if she sails before the expiry of the sentence. The costs of the summonses and warrants will be deducted from their pay.

THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 2th June.

Before Mr. ODAGIRI (Consul-General.)

Judgment.

LAO KUNG MAO COTTON S. & W. COMPANY, LD., v. TOKUSABURO SATOH, REPRESENTATIVE OF YOLEE YOKO, SUCCESSOR TO TSUCHIYA & CO.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld was attorney for the plaintiffs and Majiro Yasuye for the defendant.

In the case of a claim demanding defendant carries out a contract between the above named plaintiffs and defendant being No. 4, (civil case) for the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

The résumé of the plaintiff's statement is as follows:—

1.—The defendant Tokusaburo Satoh as representative of Tsuchiya and Co. entered into a contract with the plaintiffs on the 22nd October 34th year of Meiji (1901) to buy 250 piculs of broken cotton sweepings at Tls. 5.25 S.S. per picul and paid the plaintiffs Tls. 100 S.S. as bargain money.

2.—The defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiffs on the 16th December 34th year of Meiji (1900) to buy 10 piculs of No. 2 hard waste at Tls. 10 S.S. and 25 piculs of No. 1 hard waste at Tls. 12 S.S. per picul and paid the plaintiffs Tls. 50 S.S. as bargain money.

3.—The defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiffs on the 20th day

of June 35th year of Meiji (1902) to buy 100 piculs of No. 1 broken hard waste at Tls. 13.6 S.S. per picul and paid the plaintiffs Tls. 50 S.S. as bargain money.

Under these three contracts the defendant took delivery of 45 piculs of broken sweepings, 25 piculs of No. 1 hard waste, but did not take delivery of the rest of the goods contracted for. Therefore the plaintiffs ask that the defendant shall be ordered to carry out the contract at once and to take delivery of the remaining goods and to pay price with interest at seven per cent from the date of the contract.

The defendant's attorney stated that as to the 1st and 2nd contracts the defendant had already paid the contracted price for the goods taken delivery of, while the contract regarding the remaining goods could be dissolved by his forfeiting the bargain money already paid, while as to the 3rd contract it could be dissolved by abandoning the bargain money on the ground that the defendant did not take any steps to carry out the contract. But the plaintiffs say:—that according to the custom in Shanghai the payment of bargain money is simply to make sure of the contract and after a contract has been arrived at the bargain money should be returned to the party to the contract who paid such money, and unless it is clearly stated in a clause in it, the contract cannot be dissolved by abandoning bargain money.

The résumé of the defendant's statement is as follows:—

The defendant recognises the contract of sale as stated by the plaintiffs but as the defendant for his own reasons could not carry out the contract by abandoning the bargain money, the reason for justifying the dissolution of the contract for forfeiting the bargain money is as follows:

As stated by the plaintiffs the parts of the 1st and 2nd contracts have been carried out, and as to the part respecting the goods delivered the contracted price has been paid and the bargain money is still in the hands of the plaintiffs. But according to Article 557 of the Japanese Civil Code, if the defendant will forfeit the bargain money the defendant can dissolve the contract. As to the 3rd contract nothing has been done to carry it out, therefore according to article 557 of Japanese Civil Code the contract can be dissolved by abandoning the bargain money. And according to what the defendant's recollection is the custom in Shanghai is the same as the stipulations of the Japanese Civil Code.

As to the existence of the contracts of sale in this case and what has happened after the contracts commenced, the statements of both parties agree with each other and the point of dispute is that while the defendant maintains the view that the contracts in this case can be dissolved by forfeiting bargain money, the plaintiffs maintain that the contracts cannot be dissolved by forfeiting such bargain money. This can be seen clearly from the petition, answer and evidence which consist of documents and letters exchanged between both parties and statements made by plaintiffs and defendant in this Court.

This case relates to commercial transactions and is bound by Article 1 of the Japanese Commercial Code, by which the case must be treated, according to the stipulations in the commercial code, and if no stipulation be found in the commercial code then it must be dealt with in accordance with the commercial customs, and if there are no commercial customs applicable then the civil code must be referred to. In the commercial code there is no stipulation regarding bargain money, so we must refer to the civil code or commercial customs, to decide the dis-

puted points of both parties in this case. Supposing no commercial customs can be appealed to in Shanghai regarding bargain money, we must apply the civil code. The stipulation of Article 557 of the civil code simply refers to a case in which nothing has been done to carry out the contract. Therefore as to the 1st and 2nd contracts in this case which have been recognised by the defendant, the defendant has already carried out part of the contracts and so the defendant cannot dissolve such contracts by abandoning the bargain money because the remaining goods received by paying contracted price are portion of the goods covered by the contracts and cannot be separated from the goods already delivered, and the fact that the defendant received a part of the goods contracted for by paying the price thereon means that the defendant has already carried out part of the agreement, and therefore the goods remaining cannot be said to belong to a different contract from the goods already delivered to the defendant. Thus there is no reason to dissolve the contract as existing, or separate from the whole contract. So even applying the civil code, such being an existing commercial custom in Shanghai regarding bargain money, the defendant's reason is not tenable.

As to commercial customs in Shanghai what the plaintiffs and defendant have stated respectively disagree, therefore this Consular Court acting judicially has investigated the commercial customs in Shanghai on the point.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has answered to the questions, laid before them by this Consular Court as follows:—

1.—Bargain money is paid according to Chinese law or custom, to complete a contract and therefore the proof of a contract having been entered into lies in the proof that bargain money has been paid.

2.—In the event of the non-fulfilment of a contract thus made the bargain money is thereby forfeited, but may be applied in part liquidation of damages awarded as compensation for breach of contract.

3.—The forfeiture of bargain money does not dissolve the contract.

4.—A contract can only be cancelled by mutual agreement, or by the payment of such compensation as may be awarded in an action at law.

The commercial customs in Shanghai where the commercial transactions involved in this case took place are as above stated and there is no commercial custom in Shanghai to the effect that a contract may be dissolved by forfeiting the bargain money. A contract cannot be dissolved by merely abandoning bargain money as defendant tries to maintain. Therefore the reasons given in the defendant's answer cannot be maintained. For the above reasons we have decided as follows:—

Decision.

The defendant shall take delivery of 205 piculs of broken sweeping, and 10 piculs of No. 2 hard waste, which have not been taken delivery of under the 1st and 2nd contract and 100 piculs of No. 1 broken hard waste, being the whole of the amount of goods contracted for under the 3rd contract, and according to the three contracts, the price shall be paid for the above goods; and the defendant shall also pay interest at the rate of six per cent thereon counted from the date of the transaction as to the 1st and 2nd contracts and from the date when the plaintiffs had notified the defendant to take delivery of the goods as to the 3rd contract till the date that the full price is paid, the costs of this case to be paid by the defendant.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 26th June.

Before Mr. SUN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

The case in which an ex-police-sergeant and four riehsha owners are charged with conspiring to evade Municipal Regulations was continued.

Mr. Jones again appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ellis defended the ex-police-sergeant and Mr. Lamme the riehsha owners.

Detective Eadie stated that he had been sent to the French Concession and seized three riehshas belonging to one of the prisoners. They appeared to have been in use lately but were not in such condition as would enable them, he thought, to pass inspection.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Ellis addressed the Court and reviewed at length the evidence brought against the ex-sergeant. The statements of Dong Song-sio must be accepted, he argued, with great caution and the only support for it came from a coolie who had said Dong's evidence was perfectly true. Sergeant McGregor had expressed the opinion that the prisoner should have brought in more bad riehshas but he was not on duty with the prisoner and could therefore give nothing more than an opinion. As to the marks on the riehshas, there was no positive proof that they were guilty marks and as to the condition of the riehshas, that again was matter of opinion. Mr. Ellis emphasised the prisoner's long record of service in the Police Court and compared this with Dong's two years. He also adverted to the statements of several witnesses identifying Dong with a man formerly in the force and dismissed; that in any case his evidence should be received with distrust. The prosecution had not, he maintained, made out their case and prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Lamme, for the riehsha owners, also discredited Dong's evidence, and pointed out that although the ex-sergeant had eleven other men under him, it was not suggested that he approached any of them to pass bad riehshas. No evidence had been shown of an agreement between the prisoners to conspire.

Mr. Jones, summing up for the prosecution, made a point of the habitude of Chinese to indulge in small conspiracies, such as that which formed the subject of the charge. He maintained that there was circumstantial evidence of this conspiracy and laid stress on the fact that the proportion of riehshas brought to the police station under the ex-sergeant was ridiculously small. Licences were issued quite clean and the suggestion that the marks were to identify licences taken from bad riehshas was absurd. It had been shown that the marks were on the licence plates, that the licence plates belonged to the prisoners, that few of their riehshas were arrested, that they were principally in the ex-sergeant's district, and that Dong had been intrusted not to arrest bad riehshas with marks on. Therefore he considered that he had sufficiently proved a conspiracy.

Judgment was reserved.

Shanghai, 1st June.

The Serious Charge against an ex-Police-sergeant.

The Assessor delivered judgment in this case. He said that the Court found that there was undoubtedly a conspiracy between the ex-detective-sergeant and the riehsha owners. With reference to the evidence of Dong Song-sio, there was a lot of evidence to show that Dong had previously been in the Police Force and had been dismissed, and the Court believed that such was the

fact, but a large part of Dong's evidence was to be believed. In the first place Dong had not been in any way anxious to give away his superior officer. When he related his story of the conspiracy Dong was not aware that the man to whom he related the story was making investigations in the matter. Afterwards he found that he had said too much and could not go back on his story. The other 11 policemen under the sergeant had not committed themselves and therefore need not and did not say anything. There was ample evidence that a conspiracy did exist, and the marks on the riehshas were the outward and visible sign. The owners acknowledged that the marks had been rubbed off, but could give no explanation as to why they were rubbed off.

The ex-police-sergeant was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and 500 blows; the three male riehsha owners to one year's imprisonment each and 500 blows, and the female owner to one year's imprisonment and 300 blows on the hand.

Later Mr. Ellis applied for a stay of the sentence against his client, the ex-police-sergeant, as he stated he was going to apply for a rehearing of the case. At the time, he could only ask for a stay of execution, as the Counsel for the prosecution was not present.

The Assessor said that execution would be stayed against all the prisoners until Friday next.

Shanghai, 26th June.

Before Mr. SUN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Adulterated Milk.

The proprietor of the Yuen Sung Dairy, Babbling Well Road, was charged with adulterating milk.

Mr. T. N. Hugall, Inspector of Dairies, said that at 6.30 a.m. on the 19th instant he took a sample of milk from the defendant's dairy, and sent same to the Health Officer for analysis. The result of the analysis (certificate produced) was that the milk was found to contain 45 per cent of water, and no quantity of cream could be estimated. The defendant had been twice previously convicted. He kept sixteen cows.

The defendant was fined \$150.

A Dishonest Coolie.

A riehsha coolie was charged by Mr. H. Browett with the theft of a quantity of coal of the value of \$1, from No. 38, Broadway, on the 24th instant.

Mr. Browett said that the coolie had a room in the back premises, where the heating apparatus was. During the past two months coal was continually being missed. On the 24th instant the prisoner's room was searched and a quantity of coal was found concealed underneath the floor. The next day the coolie's box was searched, and in it was found a quantity of kitchen cloths, etc., the property of Mrs. Browett. There were 25 days' wages due to the prisoner at the rate of \$9 per month.

The prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and his wages were ordered to be forfeited.

Mr. Browett said that if he had not to pay the coolie's wages, he would like to pay the amount over to St. Luke's Hospital.

An Obstinate Mafoo.

A mafoo was charged with causing an obstruction with his pony and carriage in the Nanking Road at 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

Indian P.C. 206 said that about 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant he noticed two carriages standing outside the Town Hall for a long time. He told them to move on and one did so, but the other—the defendant's—did not do so, the defendant saying that his master would be out in a minute. Witness waited some time, and then told the defendant to turn into Kwangse Road

and wait there. The defendant refused to do so, and refused to come to the Police Station. Witness then called foreign P.C. 23.

P.C. 23 said he also told the defendant to turn into Kwangse Road, but the latter refused. He told the Sikh to take the carriage to the Station. The mafoo remained seated inside the carriage, and the Sikh had to lead the horse.

Inspector Wilson said that about 5 p.m. there was always a lot of traffic in that portion of Nanking Road. The traffic regulation with reference to the Town Hall was that at 11 a.m., after the market closed, no carriages were allowed to stand in the road opposite the Hall; they must wait in the side street.

Mr. J. B. Roach said that on the afternoon of the 23rd instant he called at the Town Hall to try the lights for Mr. Crompton's concert. He was only in the Hall about 5 minutes, as he had simply to switch the lights on and off again. When he came down again, he found that his mafoo and carriage had been taken to the Station. At the same time there were plenty of other carriages standing outside the shops. If his mafoo was at fault, he thought the Police might have gone inside the Hall and notified witness.

The Assessor said that the mafoo committed a breach of the regulation, and further, refused to obey the orders of the Police. He would be fined \$5.

Shanghai, 1st July.

Before Mr. SUN (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Counterfeiters Captured.

Two men were charged with having in their possession and unlawfully manufacturing spurious cash with intent to circulate the same; also with being in possession of a mould and tools for the manufacture of spurious cash, at No. 352, Yuhang Road, on the 30th June.

Inspector Bourke said that on information received, the prisoners were arrested on the present charge. They bought large quantities of the large cash, melted it and mixed it with other metal and moulded the same, and manufactured small cash out of the same. The prisoners admitted that they were manufacturing spurious cash, but said that they only arrived here from Soochow four days ago. The large cash were purchased in Soochow. 10,000 spurious cash were found on the premises. The prisoners were arrested in the act of making the cash.

The prisoners were sentenced to 500 blows, 3 months' cage, and 3 years' imprisonment each.

Native Journalists Charged with Sedition.

Sung Tsoh-suh and Su Yuen-sio, writers, Sung Ku-foo, shroff, Tsong Bing-sing, teacher, and Loong Tso-tsu, unemployed, were brought before the Court, arrested on a warrant, on a charge of sedition.

Mr. F. Ellis said that he appeared on behalf of the prisoners. Under the circumstances the case would have to be adjourned, but he asked that the charge be made more specific. "Sedition" was a very comprehensive term and might include a multitude of offences which could not be proved.

The Assessor said that the charges would certainly have to be specified more clearly and the prisoners would be remanded in custody to enable this to be done, and to give Counsel for the prosecution (if any) and for the defence time to prepare their cases.

Prisoners were remanded accordingly.

A Necessary Prosecution.

A contractor was charged with allowing a drain to be left open in the Canton Road unprotected and without lights or ropes, to the public danger.

Mr. Beckhoff gave evidence as to the drain being unprotected and as to the Municipal by-laws on the subject, after which the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of Tls. 25.

A TRUE STORY.

England is a long way off and fifty-three years is rather far in the past; still there are a few people among us able to recall what the old Country was like in 1850, the year of the incident to be related.

At that time there lived in a detached cottage near an English cathedral city a very eccentric bachelor. He had formerly been wealthy; but having dissipated the greater part of his fortune, he went to the utter extreme, and not only became a teetotaler but almost denied himself the necessities of life. For years he kept himself a prisoner in his cottage, his only companions being two ferocious bull dogs named Beer and Whisky.

Two tramps, who chanced to hear that this singular recluse was very well off, and that he was never without beer and whisky, resolved to rob him. Accordingly they one night broke into the lonely man's cottage, and immediately discovered that the Beer and Whisky therein were of quite different brands than they had expected to find. One of the tramps, fleeing in mad terror from the dogs, fell into a mill stream and was drowned. His companion, badly bitten, just managed to climb a tall fence; but fell over it and fractured his skull, so that he died the next day.

The incident caused much excitement at the time, and it had scarcely subsided when the local shopkeeper reported that the only answer he could obtain to his knocking was the growls of Beer and Whisky; whereupon the police broke into the cottage and discovered the old man—dead. The inquest was remarkable for a dispute which it occasioned between two doctors. One maintained that death was the result of fright at the recent attempted robbery; the other, that deceased died from chronic indigestion brought about by improper diet and want of exercise, he not having been outside his cottage for eighteen years. The discussion was taken up by the giants of the medical profession, and ably debated, the conclusion reached being that indigestion is a disease arising from infinitely numerous causes, and itself productive of complaints hardly less numerous. But it was not then known (as it has been now for thirty-five years) that indigestion has one sure cure, viz., Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. H. C. Blackie, of Post Office Chambers, Auckland, N.Z., has not kept within his house for eighteen years. On the contrary, he is a traveller and knows the world well. Writing on 16th March, 1903, Mr. Blackie observes: "For years I was a martyr to indigestion and flatulence. Wind used to press on the valve of my heart to such an alarming degree that on two occasions I fainted on the platform when publicly speaking. Dietary and medicinal treatment failed utterly until, on the recommendation of a Professor at the Working Men's College, Melbourne, I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. By taking it regularly after each meal I very soon found relief, and have ever since been able to enjoy all foods without inconvenience. My cure was effected about four years ago, when I had consumed from six to eight bottles; but one bottle was sufficient to afford me relief. I have never ceased to praise the virtues of Seigel's Syrup in the Colonies I visit as commercial traveller, merely in gratitude for the great benefit derived from it—for I have no business connection whatever with its proprietors. What I now say is quite unsolicited. Certainly there is no other such potent and easy

remedy for all forms of indigestion." Such is the testimony of an intelligent and experienced man. Of indigestion it may be said, as was said of fame, some inherit it, some achieve it, and some have it thrust upon them (as in the case of persons compelled to lead a sedentary life); but all may eradicate it by following the example of Mr. Blackie.

BIRTHS.

JACK—On the 27th of June, 1903, at 109, Chapoo Road, the wife of J. B. Jack, of a son.

PERRY.—On the 30th of June, 1903, at Soochow, the wife of John H. Prittie Perry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

XAVIER-COLLAÇO.—On the 13th of June, 1903, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, by the Rev. L. le Corner, s.j., Euclido P. s-idoonio Xavier to Perpetua Felicitas Colloço, first daughter of Alexandre J. Colloço. No cards. Hongkong papers please copy.

RUFF-ROCHET.—On the 29th of June, 1903, 5 p.m., at the German Church, Shanghai, by Pastor Boie, Mr. Theo. Ruff and Miss Julie Rochet, both of Switzerland.

DEATH.

KNIGHTS.—On the 25th June, 1903, at Shanghai, Marian Paul, the beloved wife of Captain Arthur E. Knights, aged 63 years and 6 months.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-		In fath.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
June 24	29.56	73.8	S.		1	73.0	67.8	83.9	63.3	e.
25	29.78	72.8	S.E.		1	71.1	64.6	78.4	67.1	e.
26	29.77	72.5	E.		0	71.6	65.3	80.4	61.0	e.e.
27	29.88	72.5	E.		1	72.9	67.1	78.5	64.0	e.
28	29.98	71.6	E. by S.E.		1	70.9	65.6	80.1	59.2	e.
29	29.94	71.8	E. by S.E.		3	68.2	67.6	72.0	66.2	e.e.
30	29.75	72.0	E. by S.E.		3	71.6	68.0	72.9	67.1	e.e.

EXPLANATION.

In fath.—d. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. KAWACHI MARU.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Scudder, Sir R. Baker, Consul H. Von Varchmin, Messrs. L. P. Stephen and R. Essery. For Singapore—Mr. Geo. McBain. For London—Mrs. Jas. Jones.

Per str. KOSAI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. E. J. Carlsen, C. Craven, Carl Ziegler, Charles Larkins, T. Glenk, K. Hirano, T. Kuwada, G. Mori, K. Takagi, K. O. Takagi, Y. Matsuye, and Israel Moskovitch. For Moji—Messrs. J. Warwick and T. Kubo. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, Miss D. E. Wisdom, Messrs. H. E. Reynell, Jas. R. Hopkins, and Th. de Berigny. For Yokohama—Messrs. O. Alemann, and W. Mundt, and Rev. F. Clair.

Per str. SHINANO MARU.—For Moji—Mr. R. Roosen. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. T. Hino and child, Messrs. J. S. Baker, J. A. E. Jarhue. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. V. Gotwald and S. Tanaka. For San Francisco—Mr. W. K. Robert. For Buffalo—Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Searle and child. For London—Mr. W. E. Tiddy.

Per str. SUITAI.—For Kiukiang—Mrs. de Marteau and two children.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Chefoo—Mr. Bottu and family, Messrs. Waker and Parker.

Per str. HSINGHI.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Per str. HAESHIN.—For Foochow—Mrs. Lacy and two children.

Per str. FEICHING.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Frankel.

Per str. HSINYU.—For Tientsin—Messrs. Labarthe and Legrand.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Rose. For Hankow—Mr. P. Derouzier. For Ichang—Messrs. Minet and Clifford.

Per str. KANSU.—For Newchwang—Mrs. Sharples, and Mrs. MacCaslin.

Per str. CHHLI.—For Chefoo—Dr. and Mrs. Stookes, Miss Bere, and Capt. McKay.

Per str. ANNAM.—For Hongkong—Dr. and Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Silvermann and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellis, Mrs. Frankel, Mrs. B. Grunstein, Mrs. M. Simmons, Ladies Mary Cooke and Sybil Tollemache, Messrs. O. D. Miller, H. N. Bond, C. F. Whiteridge, T. Levy, Moeller, A. Herzberg, J. N. Wardrop, R. P. Grisard, C. W. Dickson, Napurko, John Wilkie, William John Russell, S. Fuchs, Facchini, C. Solle, Woltmann, and Mutino Henri. For Singapore—Mrs. Olga Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and child, and Mr. F. W. Dawson. For Port Said—Mr. Nicolas Zaharopoulos. For London—Mr. G. Rollo. For Marseilles—Miss Blind, Messrs. Klynen, de Yermoloff, Igarisheff, Ch. Hoiry, Defoorl, J. Rouget, Determes, O. Sardelli, and Nabec.

Per str. SHENGRING.—For Chefoo—Mrs. Styles. For Weihaiwei—Rev. and Mrs. Woodberry and three children, Mrs. G. W. Davidson, Mrs. Pym and child, Mrs. A. W. Maitland and child, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Bremner and two children, and Miss Byrne. For Tangku—Mrs. and Miss Moorhead, Mr. and Master Emens, and Mr. Gipperich. For Tientsin—Mr. Grantham.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—For Hankow—Mrs. Smidt, and Mrs. Exertein.

Per str. HSIEHHO.—For Tientsin—Mr. John Roles.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tientsin—Mr. Torcom.

Per str. HAETING.—For Chefoo—Mr. Skidelsky.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA.—For Kobe—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ward, Mrs. Lent and child, Mrs. Liddell and four children, Messrs. T. H. de Berigny, W. Foster, Frank Elmore, Wong Mow-chow, and H. M. Bevis. For Yokohama—Mrs. Groundwater, Comdr. P. Vaughan Lewes, R.N., Messrs. W. L. Gerrard, A. Bidoulac, and A. I. Wicks. For Nagasaki—Miss Harley, Count Luxbury, and Mr. H. H. Taylor. For London—Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Morton, Capt. W. Sharp, R.N., and Mr. A. H. Heath. For Paris—Mr. G. Reihart. For Liverpool or Southampton—Mr. H. Whistler. For New York—Mr. Hugh Rehnitzler. For Banff—Mrs. and Misses (3) Campbell. For San Francisco—Mr. E. Gerlach.

Per str. COPTIC.—For Hongkong—Miss Hastings, and Dr. R. Eiswald.

Per str. NIPPON MARU.—For San Francisco—Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. K. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bentz, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Anna Brekke and Mr. H. Schroeter. For New York—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Theodor. For Chicago—Mrs. C. Robson. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rettig.

Per str. KOBE MARU.—For Nagasaki—Mr. Edward I. Ezra and family, Mrs. Perlmann, Misses M. Kimura, Abraham, and Banks, Capt. Van Corbach, Messrs. D. Kernath, T. Uchida, K. Kojima, and I. Kataoki. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Southall, Mr. and Mrs. Hashizume and family, Mrs. J. B. Harris and child, Mrs. E. J. Newmann, Mrs. M. E. Remedios and child, Mrs. B. M. Botelho and child, Messrs. M. Remedios and I. Remedios, Messrs. W.

Disch, F. W. Birtin, L. J. G. Pereira, S. Mishiuro, Y. Yoshida, T. Nojiri, K. Negishi, J. C. MacDonogh. For Yokohama—Mrs. R. D. Caswell, Miss Talbot, Messrs. W. H. Talbot, John Cameron, and R. Maclean.

Per str. MONGOLIA.—For Dalny—Gen. Dessino, Rev. J. A. Johanson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss F. Truscott, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. M. Bennett, Mrs. J. Gibson, Mrs. Durnows, Mrs. Angelide, Miss F. MacCarthy, Messrs. W. Coblitz, A. Kiene, H. Wallem, O. Fukahio, Berotto, Giugli, Basarmall, Hotchand, Perchalsky, Ackram Ally, Bur-lakoff, and Stamatiade.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—For Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Mills and two children. Mrs. Smith.

Per str. POOCHI.—For Wenchow—Mrs. C. D. Jameson, and Dr. Silva.

Per str. LIENSHING.—For Chefoo—Mrs. I. A. Saunders, Misses Astill and Saunders, and Mr. Hiscock. For Tientsin—Sergt. Ainsworth.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Hankow—Mr. Soroka. For Kiukiang—Mrs. and Miss Little Mrs. Addis, nurse, and six children, Mrs. J. N. Hayward and two children, Miss Lattimore. For Nanking—Miss O. Shimer.

Per str. KIUKIANG.—For Hongkong—Messrs. James Bailey and E. H. Gibbon.

Per str. MASSILIA.—For Hongkong—Mrs. G. Morley, Messrs. Olivier, Gilbert, and Bastien, and Master P. Dixon. For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. G. Inglis, and Mr. Inglis. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. C. W. Curtis, Messrs. C. Head Jones, E. G. C. Wilton, and Hsieh. For Bombay—Capt. Kaye. For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lloyd, Lieut. E. L. Raymond, R.N.R., Messrs. L. S. Hudson, J. McDowell, and A. L. Langley.

Per str. AMUR.—For Chemulpo—Count E. Gropello, Mrs. Hirschhoff, Mrs. Berruchon, Messrs. H. Herbert Noyes, J. M. Mussen, and R. Price.

INWARD.

Per str. KOBE MARU.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Southall, Mr. and Mrs. De Deyn, Mrs. L. Abramovitch, Misses Poynton, Gonbork, and Bessie Abramovitch, Messrs. C. Dickson, L. Shihov, N. Borouf-sky, J. N. Wardrat, S. O'Brien, Philip Hayden, D. C. Cumming, Philip L. Gillett, T. A. Kyle, and Charles Larkins.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mr. A. Montague.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow—Dr. Spruyt, Messrs. Percebois and Clavier.

Per str. ANNAM.—From Yokohama—Messrs. D. A. Greenwood, A. M. Reith, and de Rijke. From Kobe—Mrs. H. Kurabashi.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Count Lunburg, Rev. Mrs. and Miss Rudland, and Mr. De Carter.

Per str. CHINKIANG.—From Hongkong—Comdr. P. V. Lewes, D.O.S., Messrs. H. Noyes and E. Bereth.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow—Messrs. Morrison and Igarischiff. From Kiukiang—Mr. Whistler. From Wuhu—Mr. Bailley.

Per str. MONGOLIA.—From Dalny—Gen. Dessino, Mr. and Mrs. Nagibin, Mrs. Leib, Mrs. Raibotis, Messrs. Sorona, Megen-bark, Mansfield, Kristensen, Meyer, Wandel, Stan, Schoulin, Crivosusa, Layrens, Kon-chiosa, Paskuten, Tsun, Maninara, Ligner, Basaripol, Schpader, Salomon, and Rosen-thal.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Bishop and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Beesley, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Schnellhass, Mrs. Caxfield, Mrs. Dudley, Miss Canabane, Dr. McFarlane, Messrs. Moore, Dietrich, and Beitz.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow—Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss McCarthy, Messrs. Yoshika, Nojiri, Mashiro, Wilon, Rosenbaum, Hoo Erh-mai, and Yuen.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow—Commissioner Wolff, Messrs. H. Hartmann and E. Maccoco.

Per str. KALGAN.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Miles and three children.

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21st Jan., 1903.

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AND

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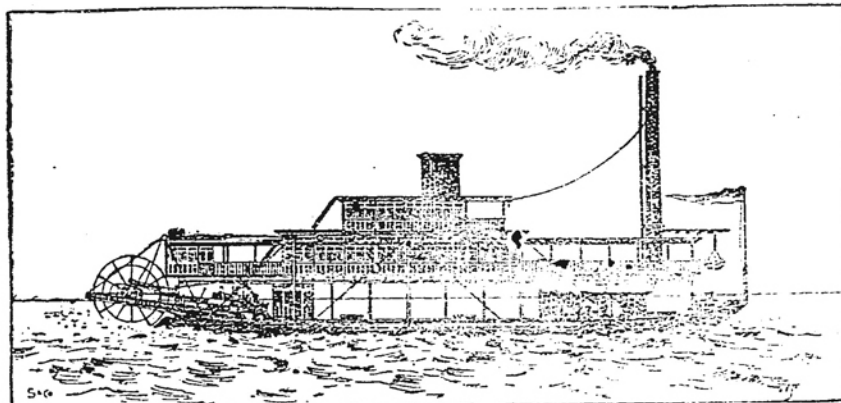
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Gold Standard in China,

by EDWARD S. LITTLE.

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Shanghai, 22nd Jan., 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of the June.)

Although not much business has been done from first hands since our last issue on the 25th ultimo the general tone of the market is certainly better. In ENGLISH goods this is borne out by the fact that dealers are gradually increasing their offers, without much success, as they are no doubt beginning to feel that the longer they wait the higher prices are likely to be. Clearances continue very fair and as they embrace nearly all description of goods this also tends to make the outlook more encouraging. It must, however, always be borne in mind that at the present high level of prices the exporting districts may restrict their purchases, buying only their actual requirements. Against this it is admitted that stocks with them must be comparatively light and as supplies here, especially of such as are usually wanted, will soon show a falling off and the amount of goods continues to contract, it is to be hoped that it is only a question of time before dealers will have to come up to the Importers' idea of prices. Native holders, who have done a large turnover during the past two weeks, must now have reduced their holdings and as the rise here has helped them to get rid of previous purchases, made when exchange was very much lower, at something near cost, they may be prompted to take courage once more and replace.

In AMERICAN GOODS a large business has been done amongst Natives chiefly for NEWCHANG as improving prices while a few small sales have been made from first hands and clearances of these goods are much better. Drills, it is said, are in comparatively short supply and have been in request but stocks of Sheetings are heavy and not much improvement is looked for in prices especially in 3 @ 3.25 yard goods.

Both HANKOW and NINGPO markets continue to do a fair business and we have heard that the former merchants have good orders in hand but are not yet prepared to come up to holder's ideas of prices. Clearances for both these markets are good.

Cotton is easier, the latest quotations being 6.85L for *Mt Orleans* and 10.5d. for *Egyptian* and we have heard prices for forward delivery are even lower. Both the MANCHESTER and New York markets are reported quiet with nothing doing.

The Export of Plain Cottons from England for the fortnight ending 25th ultimo was *eleven million* yards which brings the total for last month up to *twenty two million* yards against a little over *thirty five million* yards for the same month last year. This is not at all heavy and these lighter shipments are likely to continue for two or three months to come.

There has been a much better enquiry for *Indian* spinnings and sales of 5751 bales have been made and the market closes firm at an advance of about one *tael* per bale all round.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Some business is said to be going on, but it is quite on retail lines and really no criterion of the market. Sales announced amount to about 6,000 pieces, but more has been done on the following basis. *Two Cash* £2.62½, *Silver Syce* £2.70, *Red Cormorant* and *Red Rhinoceros* £2.77½, *Fancy Wild Man* £2.85, *Blue Swan* and *Soy Ching Dao* £2.87½, *Two Boys* and *Fire Works* £3.12½, *Woman and Frog* £3.15, *Woman and Joss* £3.20. Prices at auction were scarcely so strong as last, but with private holders being so unwilling to sell and advance is not improbable.

Light Weights.—A sale of 7 lbs. *Fancy Soldier* at £1.90 has been made among second hands and this is all we have heard of. Prices at auction keep very steady.

Heavy Weights.—Although some business has been done by importers we have not heard of any particulars but we have been told sales have been made among second hands at the following prices. *Green Steamer* £3.30, *Kung-shi* £3.57½, *Blue Dragon* and *Chinese Soldier* £3.65, *Seven Girls* £3.67½, *Four Boys* £3.70, *Moon and Rabbit* and *Pigs Head* £4.10. Prices at auction are much the same as last week.

12-lbs. 46-in.—Sales of about 4,500 pieces have been made from first hands and a considerable quantity has been done among second hands. The prices given are as follows. *John Bull* J.W.B. £4.07½, *John Bull* 3 *Chur* £4.22½, *Soldier* DDD £4.25, *Blue Larger Stag*, *Blue 3 Dog* and *Blue Flower Pot* £4.50, *Soldier* £4.55 and *Blue Dragon* £4.80. Prices at auction are rather higher.

White Shirtings.—The market as far as importers are concerned is quiet but we believe a good re-sale business has been done at the following prices. *Fire Mountain* and *Nau Ti Koon* £4.50, *Scale* £4.60, *Red Eagle* and *Rose No. 3* £4.80, *9 Boys* and *Syce* £4.90, *Rose No. 2* £4.97½, *Rose No. 1* £5.15 and *Gold 9 Horse* £5.70. Auction prices are firm with a tendency to advance.

T.-Cloths.—There is little doing privately but the tendency at auction is to advance.

Jeans.—In ENGLISH makes business has been confined to the auctions where prices have advanced about two and a half *candareens* per piece while in AMERICAN goods a fair quantity of *Beaver* chop have been sold at £3.35.

Sheetings.—In AMERICAN makes a good business has been done chiefly among second hands and we have been told these are all intended for the NEWCHANG market. Clearances have been good. The prices we have heard of are *Paidmont* £4.10, *Blue Buffalo*, *Boat Cook* and *Massachusetts* £4.35.

Drills.—The NEWCHANG merchants have also paid some attention to AMERICAN drills and fully 60,000 pieces have been disposed of, largely from second hands, at £3.80 for *Boy* and *Buffalo*, £4.00 for *Stork S.*, £4.10 for *Dewitt B.*, £4.15, net, for *Four Parrots* £4.35 for *Massachusetts* and £4.37½ for *Dragon*. Clearances continue good.

Fancy Goods.—A few small sales keep being made in special colours and designs, but the total is not large. *Fast Black Italians* have been receiving some attention which we believe is due to orders having been received from HANKOW, but the limits are at the moment too much under holders' ideas to admit of business.

Woollens.—There is a rather better enquiry for these goods and auction prices for *Caslets* and *Spanish Stripes* are higher, while those for *Long Ells* and *Lastings* close very firm.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—Thanks to a revival in demand from NEWCHANG and TIENTSIN a good business has been done during the past week and sales amounting to 6,751 Bales, the bulk of which being 10s. and 16s. taken for the above markets. Prices close firm those for 20s. being rather stronger than the others. The particulars of the sale are as follows:—

No. 10s. 2,191 bales:—*Currimbhoy (Ring)* £70.50/71.00, *New Great Eastern Junk* £71.50, *Indian Manufacturing* £72.00, *Saenderas (Mule)* £71.50/72.50, *Pero Mills* £73.25, *Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.* £73.25/73.50, *E. D. Sassoon Alexandria Pagoda* £74.75, *E. D. Sassoon Chin Chin* £75.75, *Gold Mohur* £74.50/75.50, *Hope Mill* £75.50/76.00, *Crown* £76.00, *Presidency* £76.25, *Connaught* and *James Graves* £76.50, *Jamshed (Mule)* Compass £77.00, *Howard and Bullough* and *Imperial* £77.25, *Globe Mill* £76.00/77.50, *Empress Mill* £77.00/77.50, *Damodar Luchmidass* £77.50, *Tea Carrier* £78.25/79.00, *Anglo Indian (Mule)* £78.50/79.00, *Morajee Goolidass* £78.75/79.00, *Tricumidass (Mule)* £80.00, *Kohinoor Mills "Kohinoor"* £82.00 and *Swadeshi Rose* £83.00.

No. 12s. 995 bales:—*Presidency* £77.00, *Jam Manufacturing* £77.00/77.50, *Gold Luck* £77.75, *Moon* £78.00, *Britannia (Mule)* and *E. D. Sassoon Chin Chin* £78.50, *Hope Mill* £80.00, *Jamshed (Mule)* Compass £80.00/80.50, *Luchmidass Krimjee* £80.25/80.50, *Tricumidass (Mule)* £81.75, *Morajee Goolidass* £82.00/82.25, *Damodar Luchmidass* £82.25, *Pabany (Mule)* £82.50 and *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £83.00.

LOCAL.—Rather more has been doing in these and sales of 2,800 Bales have been made as follows:—

Corros.—We have not heard of any business and quotations are now returned as \$21.50 for *Best Steam Machine Ginned*, \$22.00 for *Tungchow* and \$20.50 @ \$20.80 for *Shanghai*.

WASTE SILK.—Very quiet.

35

Tea—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 26th June:—

Our last printed "Tea" Market advices were under date 12th inst.

BLACK TEAS:—Very few Teas have been offered on this Market, and the small settlements to date are barely sufficient to give quotations. Prices so far are about on a par, with those ruling in Hankow.

Settlements to date are:—

Wenchow 288 half-chests at Tls. 25 p. picl.
Shuntaain 326 Tls. 18 to 28 p. picl.

Stock 6,000 half-chests.

GREEN TEAS:—The demand for *Pingsueys* has somewhat slackened, good quality Teas remain unchanged, but there is a decided weakness in the lower grades.

Local Packs and Wenchows:—These Teas are about equal to last year in cup, but the leaf and color are inferior. Settlements reported show a rise of Tls. 5-6 a picul on last season's prices.

No samples of Country Tea have come to hand as yet, they are expected next week.

Hysons:—Pale liquoring *Tienkai's* have found eager buyers at Tls. 80 to Tls. 110 per picul, and it is evident that we shall again see a strong competition for pale liquoring Teas.

Fychow:—A few settlements have been made at slightly over last year's opening prices.

Total settlements since 12th inst.:—

Pingsuey 23,896 half-chests @ Tls. 37 to 53 per picul.
Fychow 244 .. @ .. 37 to 42 ..
Local Packed and Wenchows ... 4,236 .. @ .. 30 to 36 ..

28,376 half-chests.

Total settlements since opening of the market to date:—

	1903. Settlements. Half-chests.	1902. Settlements. Half-chests.	1903. Stock. Half-chests.	1902. Stock. Half-chests.
Pingsuey	33,653	32,084	26,341	24,000
Fychow	347	451	189	89
Local Packed.....	5,729	3,819	3,398	1,588
Total	39,729	36,354	29,928	25,677

Total settlements of Hyson since opening of the market to date:—

	1903.	1902.
Settlements.....	9,423 half-chests.	14,832 half-chests.
Stock	8,271 ..	4,835 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 12th June, 1903	2,855,297	...
Cleared on 11th June, per s.s. <i>Hyson</i>	32,785	...
" 16th June, .. <i>Glenfarg</i>	...	2,533
" 15th June, .. <i>Chusan</i>	472,667	43,067
" 18th June, .. <i>Antenor</i>	585,733	48,000
" 19th June, .. <i>Canton</i>	252,667	56,933
" 22nd June, .. <i>Kawachi Maru</i>	60,133	...
Total to date, 1903	4,259,282	150,533
Do. 1902	4,214,125	961,983
Do. 1901	2,760,440	144,230

EXPORT OF TEA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 12th June, 1903	472,315	202,734
Cleared on 9th June, per s.s. <i>City of Peking</i> for San Francisco	199,124	...
St. Louis	...	22,820
Chicago.....	...	55,925
New York.....	38,768	21,563
" 17th June, per s.s. <i>Charles Tiberghien</i> for New York	935,200	...
" 17th .. " <i>Arara</i> for New York	352,533	53,467
" 16th .. " <i>Doric</i> for San Francisco	101,467	50,667
Chicago	3,733	31,733
New York	63,867	84,667
Omaha	...	12,000
" 20th June, per s.s. <i>Shinano Maru</i> for Seattle	7,467	11,733
Kansas City	18,267	58,533
Chicago	6,133	189,733
New York	...	289,067
Total of date, 1903.....	2,189,874	1,084,642
" 1902.....	2,462,857	466,381
" 1901.....	1,568,908	218,257

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black.	Green.
Total to date, 1903	1,401,002 lbs.	6,800 lbs.
Do. 1902	1,275,132 "	34,664 "
Do. 1901	1,166,644 "	 "

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

	Black.
From commencement of Season to 12th June, 1903	4,814,612 lbs.
Cleared on 20th June, per <i>Princesse Marie</i>	453,967 "
Total to date, 1903	5,268,579 lbs.
Do. 1902	8,485,944 "
Do. 1901	10,762,813 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, TIENTSIN AND NEWCHWANG.

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.
Total to date, 1903.....	3,250,315 lbs.	— lbs.	422,327 lbs.	— lbs.
Do. 1902.....	2,902,811 "	1,102,462 "	1,003 "	455,716 "
Do. 1901.....	783,796 "	11,534,478 "	89,109 "	20,897 "

FREIGHTS.—For London.—£2.5.0 per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Massilia* on 30th inst., per *Alcinous* on 2nd prox., and *Manila* on 4th prox.

For New York via Suez.—£1.10.0 per ton of 40 c. ft.; per *Glenesk* on 30th inst.

For New York per Mail Steamer and Overland.—1¼ cents gold per lb. gross, per *Olympia* on 28th inst.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 24th June, 1903.

Business reported since the 17th inst., is as under :—

	1903.	1902.
Settlements.....	26,577 ½-chests.	15,248 ½-chests
Consisting of the following Teas :—		
Kiukiangs	4,098 ½-chests. at Tls. 19.75 at 78.00 per picul.	
Hankows	22,479 " " 15.00 " 24.00 "	

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 25th June, 1902 :—

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
HANKOW TEA.			KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	379,339 ½-chests.	392,001 ½-chests	Settlements	169,170 ½-chests.	193,442 ½-chests.
Stock	17,900 "	29,772 "	Stock	7,900 "	6,018 "
Arrivals	397,239 "	421,773 "	Arrivals	170,170 "	199,469 "

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under :—

	1903.	1902.
For London, America and European Continent	149,040 ½-chests.	104,443 ½-chests.
.. Russia	399,509 "	481,009 "
	548,509 "	585,443 "

Comparative Quotations are as under :—

	1903.	1902.
Ningchows	Tls. 19.00 at 38.00	Tls. 15.00 at 24.50 per picul.
Khemuus	" 25.50 " 28.00	" 18.00 " 29.00 "
Oupacks	" 15.00 " 18.25	" 12.25 " 18.00 "
Oonams	" 15.25 " 22.00	" 10.75 " 14.75 "
Oonfaas	" 18.00 " 24.60	" 14.00 " 19.25 "

The export to 20th instant as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

	1903/4.	1902/3.	1901/2.
Season 1903 × 1904.....	11,191,923 lbs.	8,461,006 lbs.	9,106,256 "
" 1902 × 1903.....	16,831,623 "	11,636,091 "	6,393,899 "
" 1901 × 1902.....	11,636,091 "	.....	.....
To Great Britain	4,215,761 lbs.	4,222,463 lbs.	2,769,380 lbs.
" United States and Canada...	2,121,575 "	1,801,265 "	1,449,243 "
" Continent	1,361,473 "	1,472,744 "	1,081,283 "
" Russia in Europe.....	6,364,933 "	11,382,454 "	10,761,816 "
" do. via North	2,588,032 "	2,731,696 "	.....
" Shanghai	907,283 "	.....	.....
" Sundries	93,872 "	.....	.....

Re-Exports

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export.—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 34.00	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 22.50
" Seconds	" 28.50	"	Tobacco, Tingchow	" no cargo "
Buffalo hides, B.S.	" 21.50	"	" Wengkong	" " "
" 10/35 lbs.	" 21.50	"	Black Bristles, Riflings 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	" " "
" 35/60	" 21.50	"	10 10 10 10 10 10	" " "
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	" 60.00	"	33" 4" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 5" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 6"	" " "
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	" 10.00	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 100%	" 140.00
White China Grass, Wuchangand/or Poochi	Tls. 14.50	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	" 19.00
" Sinshan and/or Chayu	" 13.50	"	" " Wild Duck	" 22.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen	" 12.50	"	Turmeric	" 3.60
Jute	" 4.50	"	Sesamum Seed, white	" " "
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	" 11.70	"	" " yellow	" " "
" Pingchow and/or Macheng	" 11.50	"	" " red	" 3.85
" " Mongyu	" no cargo	"	" " black	" " "
Green	" 12.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	" 8.00
Animal Tallow	" 11.50	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	" 8.20
Gallnuts, Usual shape	" 21.00	"	Wood Oil	" 8.30
			Tea Oil	" 8.40

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i> *92,671.00 +2,528.90	<i>Piculs.</i> 21,074.00 288.00	<i>Pieces.</i> 1,958.479 5.177	<i>Piculs.</i> 39,875.00	<i>Piculs.</i> 107,912.00 3,279.06	<i>Piculs.</i> 25,360.00 166.00	<i>Piculs.</i> 11,825.00 200.00	<i>Piculs.</i> 326,928.00 8,577.00	<i>Piculs.</i> 150,323.00 3,734.00
†95,198.00	21,382.00	1,963.656	39,875.00	111,191.00	25,526.00	12,025.00	335,505.00	154,057.00

* Per last Circular.

† For week ending Saturday the 13th inst.

‡ From January 1st to 13th inst.

KEROSENE

QUOTATIONS,—EX Godown—American “Devoes” in cases	Tls. 2.30	
Russian “Anchor” in cases	” 2.18	Less 2%
“ ” bulk in tins.....	” 2.08	”
“ ” in bulk	” 1.78	”
Sumatra, in cases	” 2.15	”
“ ” in bulk	” no cargo,	”

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 13th instant inclusive, as per Customs House returns are:—

Devoes	10,000	Gallons
Russian	32,500	"
Sumatra	1,124,583	"

Total...1,167,083

FREIGHTS —:

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports : Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet

General Cargo	52/6	40
Seeds	47/6	20 cwt.

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet

Seeds 47/6 " " 20 cwt.

To New York. Overland, ... Tea 1½ G\$ cents per lb gross

do. viâ Suez, ... 30/-, per ton of 40 cubic feet

To Shanghai ; Tea Taels 1.80 per ton of 13 half-chests.

do.	General.	1.80	weight or measurement.
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Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3½d a 2s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 4½d. Bank Bills, 4 months'sight, 2s. 4½. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d a 2s. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d a 2s. 3 Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d a 2s. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d a 1s. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.92½ a 93½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 2.97 a 99½. 6 months' sight, 2.99 a 3.01½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.44½, lowest 2.43, highest 2.44. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$88½, lowest 57, highest 58½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 72, lowest 72, highest 71½, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 88½, lowest 88½, highest 88½, per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, Tls. 87, lowest 87½, highest 87. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 174½, lowest 172, highest 175, per Tls. 100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 175, lowest 172½, highest 175½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai. 98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 423.00, lowest 423.00, highest 425.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.20, lowest 111.15 highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, Tls. 75.05, lowest 75.05 highest 76.275. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,140, lowest 1,140, highest 1,150. Chinese Interest, mace 2.0, lowest 2.0, highest 3.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 24½, a ½ lowest 24½ highest 24½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

Jnne	Bar Silver Woz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.						
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.					
22nd	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4	2.4	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.98/3.00	2.99 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.44	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$ /175
23rd	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4	2.4	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.97/2.99	2.99 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.44	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
24th	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.96/2.98	2.99 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.44	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$ /174 $\frac{1}{2}$
25th	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.94/2.96	2.98 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.43	58	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ /173 $\frac{1}{2}$
26th	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.94/2.96	2.98 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.43	58	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$
27th	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.96/2.98	2.99 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.44	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 2nd July, 1903 comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.			For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.		
	pcs.	against		pcs.	against		pcs.	against		pcs.	against		pcs.	against		pcs.	against	
Grey Shirtings.....	9,020			9,430			8,755			Velvets								
White Shirtings	3,790			4,408			3,960			Velveteens								
T-Cloths	345			395			820			Cotton Italians ...	2,375			2,390			1,500	
Drills, English										Camlets	570			370			320	
Jeans	60			60			60			Long Ells	480			430			390	
Sheetings	60			60			160			Lastings	420			420			140	
Turkey Reds.....	650			650			350			Spanish Stripes ...	258			222			228	
At Nie-Kee, 27th ult.																		
Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—120 pieces; Double Men and Phoenix £2.13, and Blue Foh and Zu £2.66.																		
T-Cloths.—24-in.—75 pieces; Lion £1.74.																		
Turkey Red Shirtings.—650 pieces; 8 Joss 3½-lbs. £2.41, do. 3¼-lbs. £2.47 do. 4-lbs. £2.74, do. 4½-lbs. £2.77, do. 4½-lbs. £2.82, do 4½-lbs. £2.85 do. 5-lbs. £3.03 and do. 6-lbs. £3.59.																		
At E-Wo, 1st inst.—																		
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—140 pieces; Red Lion £1.91.																		
8.4-lbs.—900 pieces; Blue Tea Caddy DDD £3.16½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ £3.35/35½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.40.																		
8½-lbs.—300 pieces; Man and Horse £3.19½.																		
10-lbs.—900 pieces; Blue Lion £3.20, Blue Dragon and Shield £3.38½, Green Bat and Stay £3.41, Green Cash £3.56½, Orchid £3.29 and Blue 2 Tea Caddy DDD £3.96½.																		
12-lbs.—420 pieces; Double Ladder and Gun £3.96/97 and Bear £4.32½.																		
White Shirtings.—450 pieces; Gold Joss £4.99, Blue Dragon No. 1 £5.27½ and Gold Dragon No. 1 £5.67.																		
At Yuen-fong, 2nd inst.																		
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—900 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.95½/98, Blue 4 Sisters £2.05, and Blue 3 Students £2.36.																		
8.4-lbs.—2,820 pieces; Green 9 Lions £2.01, House £2.00/00½, Double Men £2.01/01½, Blue Britannia £2.12½, Blue 3 Students £2.48½/49½, Blue Double Shield £2.52½/53, Black Gold 3 Students £2.80, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.84½, Seven Sisters £3.03½, Black Flag Chief £3.12½ and 5 Brothers £3.05/09.																		
10-lbs.—1,100 pieces; Red Britannia £3.50½, Red 3 Students £3.39½, Red Emperor's Birthday £3.66, Red 4 Sisters £3.63½/63½ and Painted 18 Literatis £4.14.																		
10.12-lbs.—450 pieces; Painted Britannia £3.92½/95, 18 Brothers £4.51 and Lily £4.43.																		
11-lbs.—150 pieces; Painted 3 Students £4.09½.																		
12-lbs.—520 pieces; China Square £3.86½, Soldier £4.00/00½, 9 Lions £4.03/03½, Light House (Thee) £4.39½ and Lily £4.82.																		
12.12-lbs.—100 pieces; 9 Old Men £5.17½.																		
13.12-lbs.—100 pieces; Black Flag Chief £5.53.																		
14.12-lbs.—100 pieces; Gold Sun £5.66½.																		
White Shirtings.—64-reed.—600 pieces; House, Bright £2.84/84½, Blue 2 Light House, Bright £2.87½/88½ and Black Gold 3 Students £3.22½.																		
72-reed.—2,740 pieces; White Gold 3 Students £3.33/33½, Red 2 Sisters £3.35½/35½, Red 2 Light House, Bright £3.37½, do Dull £3.37½, Red Gold Star, Bright £3.65, do. Dull £3.63, Painted 4 Sisters, Bright £3.95, do. Dull £3.96, Red 5 Stars £4.20/22½, Black Flag Chief £4.29, Painted Grand Fathers £4.87½, 18 Brothers £5.04, Painted Emperor's Birthday £4.99, Lily £4.95½, Students £5.78½ and Black Gold Sun £5.70/70½.																		
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—170 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.79½, Painted Britannia £2.22½ and Red 3 Students £2.36.																		
8-lbs.—100 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.91½.																		
Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; Double Squirrel £3.12½.																		
Sheetings.—60 pieces; Old Man's Head £3.67½.																		
Black Cotton Italians.—2,375 pieces; Loo Loo Tong £4.40 9 Brothers £4.42½, Seven Sisters £4.72½/75, Student £4.72½/75, Painted 2 Sisters £4.85, Painted 3 Students £5.00, Painted Emperor's Birthday £5.37½, Town and Crier £5.57½/90, Lily £6.60/62½, Marriage £6.72½/75 3 Ladies £6.30, 9 Old Men £7.67½/70, Banguet £7.80/82½, Smoke Room £8.02½, 18 Brothers £7.75, Rich Man £7.05/07½, Theatre £7.35, Red Silver Sun £8.07½, Painted 5 Literatis £9.40, 6 Stars £7.97½/8.00, Buddha £9.07½ and 5 Brothers £6.85.																		

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.*	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.*	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.*	Mauve.	Lt. Gl.* Mid.,	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, s.s.g.p. pc	14.00	.....	14.02½	...	13.92½	...	...	15.30	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	.....	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	50
9 Old Men, s.s.h. p. pc	13.80	18.00/35	13.82½	...	13.72½	...	...	15.15	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	80	20	10	...	10	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	150
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.65/67	.....	12.48	12.82/83	.....	...	...	15.07	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	90	.....	30	40	.....	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	300
Goose, p. pc.	13.65	.....	12.51	13.01	.....	...	...	15.05	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	.....	10	10	.....	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	70
Long Ells.													
Horse's Head, p. pc....	7.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	7.32/33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Single Phoenix, p. pc....	7.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tiger and Ring, p. pc....	7.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tiger, p. pc.	5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Sales, pcs.	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sea Horse, p. pc.	6.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Sales, pcs.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spanish Stripes.													
Single Phoenix, p. yd	0.69½/70	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.679	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.736*	.....	.....	72
Sea Horse, p.t.f. p. yd	0.583/587	.....	0.63	0.617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.738*	.....	0.72*	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	18	120
Buffalo, p. yd.	0.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.634*	
Sales, pcs.	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30
S. p. yd.	0.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.55	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12
Lion, p. yd.	0.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dragon, p. yd.	0.493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Sales, pcs.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Elephant, p. yd.	0.438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 1st July, 1903, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 145 to 150 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiangkiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chofoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochow.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sumdrie.
Grey Shirtings, European Pes.	23,065	4650	20,962	2000	3405	14,114	...	1,365	2,050	1060	495	...	1015	...	2,280	381	10,000	50
do. American	2,060	20	280	1200	540	420	...	800	400	400	40	200	...	...	...	260	600	1600
T-Cloths, 32-in.	525	665	1,955	275	915	3,485	...	950	880	...	100	1,880	...	...	...	...	300	...
do. 36-in.	770	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	3,780	450	3,858	1295	3107	11,210	...	1,200	3,000	250	50	...	80	100	600	1718	2,500	250
White Shirtings, European	30	...	1,290	150	30	510	...	225	...	...	...	...	150	150	36	587	450	...
do. American	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,770	150	600	645	15	...	...	1460	700	...
do. Dutch	385	75	3,000	1620	435	8,325	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	250	...
do. American	...	...	520	310	450	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	160	...	500	...	...	...	...	200	100
do. Dutch	...	...	80	...	...	200	...	...	360	120	390	...	...	...	560	940	400	...
do. American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Sheetings, English	400	...	1,030	1780	1600	1,620	...	1,645	13,140	5080	200	800	...	...	...	2400	1,200	2100
do. Indian	4,420	...	1,120	200	540	1,160	...	360	...	180	...	...	50	...	...	101	50	...
do. American	...	...	192	94	220	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	800	120
Dyed Cottons	567	100	2,247	180	...	2,938	...	1,411	1,785	290	60	...	120	...	...	105	300	...
Printed Cottons	60	...	70	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	360
Fancy Woven Cottons	...	334	1,350	195	690	1,380	...	630	575	300	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	60
Turkey Red Shirtings	24	...	30	...	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	2,500
Velveteens	...	...	600	1100	...	690	400	602	...	100	100	300	...	...	3,548	200	800	...
Handkerchiefs	266	...	400	64	...	600	...	400	100	100	...	...	...	...	1,452	100	300	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	450	...
Lenos & Balzarines	156	...	2,973	183	2439	4,026	1044	162	2,183	210	18	...	...	...	...	9	?	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	31	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	150	31
do. English	77	38	16	178	128	6,148	...	...	277	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
do. Japan	...	12	111	75	768	1,294	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
do. Shanghai	...	...	6	12	66	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	...	...	168	...	...	75	...	24	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	100	7
do. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	20	20	130	390	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	180	...
Camlets	...	...	60	60	230	120	...	40	...	...	...	...	20	20	259	40	160	...
Long Ells	40	...	40	...	...	260	...	130	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	140	...
Eastings	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...
Italian Cloth	158	...	2,778	198	590	3,347	20	1,981	380	663	247	...	30	...	...	110	800	320
Net, Last, Ital. Fig. & Dyed	30	...	660	60	60	878	...	130	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	60	200	...
do. do. Plain	...	...	120	...	60	...	...	230	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Cotton Flannels American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American	...	...	...	700	1900	...	...	9,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
do. Russian	...	...	...	2600	2000	4,500	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1902.

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Goods.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 12th July, 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European Pes.	86,932	2,319,426	2,869,125	153,156	...	2,000,651	3,542,146	1,692,528	1,972,440
do. American	11,820	215,865	320,235	...	...	87,570	615,185	92,125	456,220
T-Cloths, 32-in.	11,850	327,434	379,166	19,649	...	312,153	433,745	261,145	237,993
do. 36-in.	1,200	38,886	37,845	6,759	...	86,664	24,570	79,980	80,471
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	33,448	1,116,029	1,487,447	68,141	...	885,099	1,847,091	1,161,733	1,135,187
White Shirtings European	80	4,765	2,098	...	...	2,550	1,675	311	?
do. American	3,593	38,452	69,861	915	...	37,246	111,142	43,889	75,640
Drills, English & Indian	100	3,950	24,485	1,470	...	5,340	3,023	4,896	431,054
do. Dutch	23,580	567,402	569,161	56,355	4,500	992,987	782,560	738,045	62,559
do. American	1,990	73,613	108,158	240	...	74,846	166,537	91,655	14,400
Jeans, English & Indian	180	8,580	17,090	...	...	20,447	29,850	23,867	?
do. Dutch	1,460	57,500	88,650	5,000	...	101,200	98,500	73,714	80,526
do. American	10,810	289,988	337,566	19,487	...	265,155	416,935	17,780	?
Sheetings, English	600	17,540	12,460	125	...	1,300	46,545	2,612,653	1,497,363
do. Indian	34,065	1,288,251	1,947,582	78,540	69,000	2,244,749	2,411,580	119,517	94,575
do. American	1,877	51,798	70,850	2,437	...	71,528	106,483	111,240	192,082
Dyed Cottons	10,378	557,999	622,549	19,903	...	600,514	528,636	25,301	37,399
Printed Cottons	631	27,617	39,587	150	...	23,667	29,669	25,301	62,205
Fancy Woven Cottons	5,814	209,836	145,252	13,240	...	120,408	125,442	19,162	24,615
Turkey Red Shirtings	223	14,189	17,582	130	...	12,682	28,131	8,923	7,455
Velvets	78	4,856	5,825	...	...	5,339	394,920	148,191	333,375
Velveteens	6,342	178,324	265,836	8,649	...	101,820	132,520	243,557	?
Handkerchiefs	6,878	151,063	181,250	3,390	...	113,071	283,687	5,232	4,743
Muslins	1,852	32,708	46,244	...	...	42,829	39,161	250,395	227,573
Lenos & Balzarines	13,949	563,370	531,775	31,707	...	528,817	635,880	36,671	7,895
Cotton Yarn, Indian	87	3,987	14,016	888	...	5,294	16,366	?	16,888
do. English	6,794	127,588	126,050	27,669	...	190,261	123,637	16,888	?
do. Japan	2,540	44,731	82,085	...	...	...	16,843	14,307	16,038
do. Shanghai	293	9,072	13,873	1,134	...	8,462	17,663	5,572	8,385
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	511	18,230	21,104	1,212	...	11,933	14,466	10,247	16,179
do. Cotton	188	9,392	8,408	344	...	5,794	16,470	4,997	8,280
Medium & Broad Cloths	740	13,263	18,720	760	...	10,560	43,367	17,436	32,087
Camlets	710	25,345	28,520	900	...	20,721	15,900	13,119	10,858
Long Ells	1,029	21,298	20,161	1,500	...	19,446	33,535	12,526	39,693
Eastings	206	17,198	32,040	300	...	2,005	37,347	490,584	409,913
Italian Cloth	12,273	275,151	63,159	18,293	...	360,380	27,199	130,000	475,165
Net, Last, Ital. Fig. & Dyed	3,147	48,261	667,363	3,759	...	181,475	15,896	27,610	116,593
do. do. Plain	790	12,270	17,373	...	...	...	2,489	7,890	1,970
Cotton Flannels American	100	4,191	5,150	7,959	...	7,780	914	?	?
do. European	...	1,212	504	...	...	...	11,422,466	1,165,000	1,918,000
do. Japan	13,800	895,568	974,748	547,640	...	3,517,300	4,114,680	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American	14,600	450,735	498,166	...	...	3,339,390	...	...	...
do. Russian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per—Ceylon, Prussen, Ernest Simons, Siberia, Doric, Suevia, Australia, Prometheus.

India, Ballarat, Glencoe, Coptic, Alcinous, Hamburg, Olympia, Sencor and Japan.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Stuttgart, Chas. Tiberghien, Oceanian, Annon, Glenfarg, Saint Bole, Roan, Pelus.

Huay, Oryop, Olympia, Maudslayi, Mossilia, Indravadi, Canton, Strassburg, Tosa Maru and Empress of India.

+ Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Company or Agents	Destination	Remark
O D	Ariel	Rafen	Nor str	994	June 28	Mororan	East-Asiatic Co	Japan	To-day
OW S B	Asosan Maru	Shimidzu	Jap str	1214	July 1	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha	Japan	To-day
TKDD	Ballaarat	Summers	Br str	2860	June 23	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	14th instant
CEMCW	Changwo	Laverie	Br str	696	June 26	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
CHINGP	Chingping	Harvey	Br str	1062	July 1	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co		
CMB 2	Chiyeun	Sleeman	Chi str	1211	Apr 18	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Choyang	Lambie	Br str	1239	June 28	Swatow & H'kong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'ow, H'ng, C'ton	3rd instant
SHW	El Dorado	Smith	Br str	892	July 1	Chefoo & Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
LS	Glensck	Rafferty	Br str	2275	June 24	apan	McGregor Bros. & Gow	New York	To-day
LS	Glengarry	Hoiman	Br str	1925	June 30	Kobe	McGregor Bros. & Gow		
KLYW	Haeshin	Lowe	Chi str	755	June 29	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	To-day
NYKW	Hakui Maru	Tsuji	Jap str	1434	July 1	Nagasaki	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
LS	Halvard	Salvessen	Nor str	1066	June 11	Penang	Thoresen & Co		
KLYW	Helios	Eitrem	Nor str	833	June 29	Moji	M. B. Kaisha	Japan	To-day
CNPW	Ichang	Jones	Br str	1240	June 30	C'foo & N'chwang	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy	To-day
YWGW	Inverie	White	Br str	3113	June 23	Singapore	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
W'sung	Japan	Talbot	Br str	2796	July 1	London, etc.	P. & O. S. N. Co		
KLYW	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	June 30	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
R DOW	Kobe	Mikulicic	Aus str	2329	June 25	Batoum	Meyer & Co		
KLYB	Kwangtah	Lunt	Chi str	1536	June 29	Hongkong & C'ton	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
BND	Kweilee	Wade	Chi str	879	June 26	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMB 1	Maeduff	Glegg	Br str	1882	June 28	Japan	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	New York	8th instant
P & O P 2	Manila	Peters	Br str	2711	June 28	Japan	P. & O. S. N. Co		
US	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1001	May 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
R DOW	Murex	Holliday	Br str	2329	June 25	Chinkiang	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
CNPW	Newchwang	Heron	Br str	558	June 25	Newchwang	Butterfield & Swire		
EACW	Nonni	Vorontzoff	Russ str	1360	June 30	Port Arthur	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co		
CNCW	Pakhoi	Williams	Br str	1248	June 28	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
CNCW	Pooting	Caswell	Br str	1073	July 1	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
Cos D	Pembrokeshire	Liddle	Br str	2767	May 26	North Saddle	Shewan, Tomes & Co		
KLYW	Prometheus	Lersbryggen	Nor str	1024	June 30	Taku	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
SHW	Stentor	Jackson	Br str	4308	July 1	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
ON W	Suitai	Vogel	Ger str	1145	July 1	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
CNCW	Szechuen	Hall	Br str	1128	June 29	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Wei, C'foo, T'sin	To-day
OSKW	Tachang Maru	Leach	Jap str	1681	June 30	Hankow.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	6th instant
SHW	Taisang	Bradley	Br str	1544	June 30	Amoy	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo, N'wang	To-day
CNPW	Tamsui	Eedy	Br str	919	June 29	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
BND	Tayuen Maru	Kawai	Jap str	1050	June 22	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow	4th instant
CNCW	Whampoa	Laver	Br str	1109	June 29	H'kong & Ningpo	Butterfield & Swire	S'ow, H'kg, C'ton	To-day
BND	Wingsang	Sellar	Br str	1517	June 20	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
40 Steamers									

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Company or Agents	Destination	Remark
LS	Australia	Korff	Br s.v.	2097	June 23	New York	Standard Oil Co		
Int D	Crillon	Lesage	Fr s.v.	1733	June 14	New York	Standard Oil Co		
ON W	Dunloe	Ferguson	Br s.v.	674	June 18	Treemantle	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
TKDD	Hermes	Eriksen	Rus s.v.	973	June 9	Fremantle	Siemssen & Co.		
SOCW	Roanoke	Ansbery	Am s.v.	3347	June 9	New York	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York	Early
5 Vessel									

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	H.P.	When	Date of Arrival	Where from
9 p	Akashi	Miyaji	Jap cruiser	.....	8	.....	310	July 1
OIB	Alacritty	Brook	H.M. d.v.	1700	10	3000	85	June 15
P & O B 1	Bramble	Lenke	H.M. gun-boat	710	.....	.....	.....	June 29
O W O B	Calabria	Castiglia	Ital cruiser	2442	11	4100	257	June 29
1 c	Décidée	Guthsell	Fr gun-boat	645	6	1000	99	June 11
O W O B	Lombardia	Psatorelli	Ital cruiser	3380	10	6843	257	June 28
8 p	Otvajny	Erjckovitch	Russ gun-boat	1490	13	2000	187	May 26
O W S B	Piemonte	Baggio	Ital cruiser	2503	12	12000	325	June 26
NGLB	Seedler	Holtman	H.I.G.M. cruiser	1640	8	2800	156	June 25
CNB	Sparrowhawk	Jones	H.M. t.-d.	.....	6	.....	62	July 1
9 p	Suma	Wada	Jap cruiser	.....	8	.....	310	July 1
B N B	Thetis	Wilkinson	H.M. cruiser	3400	8	9000	273	June 2
O W O B	Vettor Pisani	Onofrio	Ital cruiser	6700	20	13000	.....	June 3
CNB	Virago	Baker	H.M. t.-d.	.....	6	.....	62	July 1
	Ping Ching	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1000	3	450	65	July 1

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE
30TH OF MAY.)

The attitude of the United States towards Russia in connection with the Manchurian question, together with the action of President Roosevelt in forwarding the American petition in favour of the Russian Jews arising out of the Kischineff massacres, has caused several prominent papers to enter into a discussion of the traditional friendship between the two countries. The Russian papers state that the Government authorities regard the tone of American comment on the Kischineff massacre as unworthy of a nation which has for so long a time been on the friendliest terms with Russia. The New York "Times" refers to the subject as follows:—

We heard much of Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the civil war and of her sending several warships to the Atlantic and to the Pacific with "sealed instructions." Much has been made of this. That it was a benefit to us was quite true. But has any one disclosed what those "sealed instructions" were and has any one a right to suppose that they were for any other purpose than to offset England, or, in other words, that her relations towards us, even during the civil war, were anything more than moves made by her upon the chessboard of European diplomacy purely and only as counter moves to England? The Russia of to-day has nothing in common with the United States, and she would, if she could, blot our Declaration of Independence out of existence and wipe liberty from the face of the globe. The graphic forecast of her policy by England's greatest diplomatist, Stratford Canning, is verified in our day:—

"Rome of old extended its sway by conquest, but wherever its eagles flew the arts of civilisation followed. The Russian bird of prey has no such commission. It turns indeed toward the sun, but the shadow of its wings is blighting and moral desolation closes upon its flight." Let not a false or misplaced gratitude check the humane sympathies of Americans for the despoiled Finns, the persecuted Christian Stundists, and the oppressed and massacred Jews.

The Brooklyn "Citizen" is not more sympathetic in its comments, as the following extract shows:—

The friendship of Russia, of which we have heard a great deal too much for many years past, is plainly subject to the qualifications just indicated. Whatever its depth, it originated with statesmen who have long been in their graves, and whose successors have done nothing to warrant us in believing that they are in the least controlled by the feelings which they would, when it suits their convenience, have us imagine to be the deepest emotions of their hearts. Conceding for the sake of argument, that she was prepared to assist us in the civil war, in case England and France intervened in behalf of the confederacy, it is manifest that she has more than can-

celled that service by what has happened since, as she had previously, in opposing the independence of the colonies, done an act that clearly devolved upon her the doing of some notable service if she ever intended to figure in our list of friendly states. No American needs to be depressed by the thought of possible ingratitude to a Power which began its relations to us by opposing our independence, which later menaced our existence by forming the Holy Alliance, and in these quite recent days has been found fomenting a European coalition to our disadvantage and adopting measures to exclude our merchants from Manchuria. The balance leans all the other way, and the wonder is not at all that our people are reluctant to put Russia on their black list, but that they did not take steps to that end long ago. These things are becomingly recalled at present, because of the insulting suggestion from St. Petersburg that this country is barred by a so-called historic friendship from expressing itself freely on the recent atrocities in Kischineff. There had been real friendship between the Court of Louis XVI and the colonies struggling for their liberty, but when the bloody successors of that unhappy king proceeded to convert Paris into a slaughter-house, it never occurred to Washington and his successors, as we have already said, to remain mute, as if muzzled by some deep sense of obligation to the murderers. Granted, we say again, that Russia was of service to us in the civil war, but is that any reason why we should at this late day refrain from making as plain and manly a distinction as Washington drew between the France that had been our ally, and the France that had, for a time, become the representative of all that is signified by the word pandemonium?

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for an Imperial Zollverein has, as was to be expected, attracted a great deal of attention in the United States. The prevailing opinion (with some notable exceptions, however) would seem to be that Mr. Chamberlain has, by taking this step, completely isolated himself in English politics. It is considered that the removal of the grain duty is an indication that the Government does not share his tariff views, and that the uncompromising attitude taken by the Liberal leaders shows that he can look for small support in that quarter. Some papers, however, express the opinion that he may be able to carry his scheme through if he succeeds in convincing the English labouring man that tariffs will mean higher wages and old age pensions.

We extract the following remarks on this question from the Detroit "Tribune":—

Confused by the prophetic utterances of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Carnegie, the British public seems to be in a state of uncertainty. Mr. Carnegie tells them it is useless to butt their heads against a stone wall because their star of empire is shifting westward. Instead of fooling away time and wasting their strength and money in Asia and Africa, they would better busy themselves in getting on good terms with the United States. The Union will presently be more influential in the colonies than the empire. Mr. Chamberlain is advocating a reciprocity policy

with the colonies that would bring about a Zollverein for mutual benefit. This is an alluring scheme, when considered by itself alone. It is a scary proposition when the British public considers the possible effect upon their trade with the rest of the world. There are nations that could struggle along fairly well with all the world against them. When one has named the United States and Russia, he is apparently at the end of the list. It is a notable fact that even these powerful, resourceful and self-contained nations are straining every point to get into closer touch with the foreign trade, and that is pretty good evidence that a liberal policy is found to be the best policy. Great Britain is the last nation in the world, one would think, that should attempt to erect barriers about herself and her colonies and fence out the rest of the world by discriminating tariffs. Eighty per cent of her trade is outside the colonies. How can she afford to exchange 80 per cent for 20? But, the Chamberlain supporters might say, the Empire can develop that 20 per cent into a volume equivalent to the present world trade. If this were true prophesy, it would take a lifetime to accomplish that end. British manufacturers need a profitable market and British workmen must have the necessities of life in the meantime. Under the present discrimination tariff granted to Great Britain, the Canadians complain that they get no adequate equivalent. Great Britain cannot erect a barrier of 33 per cent between herself and her best customer and chief source of trade, the United States, without provoking retaliation that would destroy her profit in that trade. Under existing conditions, the Canadians buy far more from the United States than from England. If the preference should be made great enough to cut off foreign trade, every foreign government would retaliate. Great Britain would then be forced to a policy that once nearly wrecked her—a policy that did wreck Spain. A small country, densely populated, cannot feed itself. It must earn its bread by manufacturing. It cannot manufacture without a sure market. It cannot have a sure market unless it is either on easy trading terms with the world at large, or unless it can exercise absolute control over other people whose powers of consumption are equal to the master nation's powers of production.

The Toronto "Mail and Empire," expresses, in a few words, the views of those who look favourably upon Mr. Chamberlain's scheme:—

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is certain to give a great impetus to the preference movement, which has been so consistently advocated by the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada. We have believed that the force of public opinion needed only to bring it into activity the sanction of a strong leader in the political world. At this distance it is difficult thoroughly to appreciate the currents of public opinion in Great Britain, but it seems that the hour has come and with it the man.

We reproduce the following remarks on "The New Silver Commission" from the Chicago "Chronicle":—

What is called an International Exchange Commission, composed of Mexicans and citizens of this country, is to

spend some months in Europe "conferring with the finance ministers of the great Powers concerning a plan of co-operation to prevent further fluctuation in the rates of exchange between silver and gold." This, we are told, is not a mission in favour of bimetalism. Perhaps it is not. It is certain that the members of the commission from the United States are not known as bimetalists. They are H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Charles A. Conant of New York, and Professor A. W. Jonks of Cornell university. Not one of these men is supposed to be a bimetalist or a believer in the notion that a certain number of ounces of silver can be made equal in value to an ounce of gold by the law of any nation or by any agreement among governments. To reach the desired end it is not necessary for European and other countries to cooperate upon any plan. All that is necessary is for the silver standard countries to adopt the gold standard. That will stop the fluctuation without any co-operation on the part of other countries. They are the principal sufferers and the remedy lies wholly in their own hands. Each of these countries can act for itself without any co-operation. If any one of them wishes to escape the evils resulting from being out of harmony with the great commercial world in the matter of the monetary standard it has only to put itself in tune and the thing is done. European countries which exercise paramount authority over silver countries, as England does in India, can take the necessary action, but it is for them, as for the independent silver countries, to act each for itself. The thing for the Commission to do, therefore, if it does anything is to labour with those who exercise the paramount authority in the silver countries. The evils from which those countries suffer should render their labour superfluous. If the Commission has gone to Europe with the notion that the governments there can "do something" for silver or the silver standard countries it is likely to find that its views are not shared by the finance ministers.

From the Detroit "Tribune" we extract the following interesting article which, under the heading of "A Step in the Peaceful Invasion of China," gives the writers' views on the proposed International Institute in Shanghai:—

Our old friend Wu Ting-fang has been talking again. This time it was in Shanghai, in his own country, that he exercised those notable faculties of clear thought and happy expression which won him a unique position in this country while acting as Ambassador here, and in this instance he addressed a gathering including many of his own countrymen, though the occasion was one in which his own people has perhaps no initiative interest. The change of circumstance and environment effected no abatement of his shrewdness or diplomacy. The meeting, made up of distinguished foreigners and Chinese, had been called to consider Dr. Gilbert Reid's project for the establishment at Shanghai of an international institute, whose work, mainly educational and social, shall be shaped and directed with a constant view to the cultivation of better relations and mutual understanding between Europeans and the better class of Chinese. Dr. Reid, who has been in the Orient for the better part of a generation, formerly as a Presbyterian missionary and later as a sort of independent social evangel, was the first to reduce to a definite plan of action the lesson of the experience of all his fellow-workers, which is, briefly: If the Occident is to make any real and lasting impression upon the Orient, it must first learn to work through the upper strata of populations in which millennium-long custom has made the gradations sharp and the power and influence of the privileged

indisputable. Acting on this conviction, and being convinced that nothing important could come from any amount of effort expended on the Chinese masses, Dr. Reid outlined his plan for an institute to cultivate the nobility as long as a decade ago. Discouragements and obstacles, culminating in the Boxer uprising, prevented a successful issue for his plan, and, until very recently, it has lain dormant since 1900, only to be revived at the meeting above mentioned.

The pithiness of the former Ambassador's thought and the shrewdness of his nature were illustrated in the graceful and gracious manner in which he managed to indorse Dr. Reid's programme, while giving his hearers plentiful opportunity to suspect that he had detected the profit behind the philanthropy. He complimented the projector on the exclusion of sectarian and religious activities from the proposed institution, and gently intimated that, avoiding such lines, it would prove productive of commercial results and increased trade.

One cannot help suspecting that this was a sly dig at the sentimental and the practical weaknesses of the Occidental—at the close relations always existing between missionary and mercantile efforts, but it is, nevertheless, an important hint to every exporting interest in America. These have had in recent years no wiser or more valuable adviser than this same Wu Ting-fang, who has frequently pointed out, both generally and in detail, the means by which they might reach an actual as well as an oratorical expansion of their interests in his country, and who would hardly have lent his presence and still less his specific support to this proposition unless he considered it of genuine importance. Evidently the Institute appeals to him as containing possibilities of real usefulness, and, such being the case, it is evident that it is worthy the hearty financial support of every American tradesman or manufacturer who is looking for wider markets abroad. Particularly is this true in view of the fact that the chief remaining difficulty in the way of realising Dr. Reid's dream is a matter of funds. Some of the most influential men, native and foreign, in the empire attended this meeting and spoke good words for the plan, which shows that if properly equipped it would not lack social and official prestige to make it a most serviceable instrument in the peaceful invasion of China.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

London via Bombay, 2nd July.

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are again causing a certain amount of anxiety.

Extreme resentment is being excited in Bulgaria by the incessant persecution of Bulgarians in Turkey on the pretext of searches for arms and explosives, and by the concentration of a large force of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

Bulgaria has now sent 3,000 troops to her frontier.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Bulgarian Government, in a circular note to the Powers, alleges that Turkey is thwarting the efforts of Bulgaria for the pacification of the Macedonians, and is evidently seeking to provoke a catastrophe.

Bulgaria asks the Powers to take vigorous steps at Constantinople to prevent the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier, and to insist on the carrying out of the promised reforms.—*Reuter.*

THE WORSHIP OF SPEED.

London, 2nd July.

Thousands of excursionists are flocking into Ireland to witness the automobile race to-day for the Gordon-Bennett Cup.

Every town in the neighbourhood of the route is crammed, and huge camps have been established.

It is expected that a quarter of a million people will witness the race.

The course is 103 miles in length and forms a figure of 8. One portion has to be traversed twice and the remainder four times, the total distance being 368 miles.—*Exclusive service.*

* * * The spectators will not be crowded; presuming they line both sides of the route, each will have exactly four feet of standing-room.—*Ed.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London via Bombay, 2nd July.

At a meeting of fifty-four Unionist members of the House of Commons opposed to Protection, a resolution was passed favouring an enquiry, but declaring that if the result was any departure from Free Trade, it would be disastrous to the country.

It is estimated that 150 Unionist members have already declared for, and 75 against, Mr. Chamberlain's proposals: while nearly half the party have given no public expression of their views.—*Reuter.*

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald."—

London, 24th June.

Sir Joseph Pease is dead.

[Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, Bart., the well-known President of the Peace and Anti-Opium Societies, was Deputy-Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, and a large coal and ironstone mine owner. He was created a baronet in 1882. As Member of Parliament for South Durham and later for the Barnard Castle Division of that county he rendered valuable services in many questions connected with trade and commerce.—*Ed.* "K. H."]

Dr. Morrison telegraphs to the "Times" that the Lassar-Ching Agreement is contradicted, the Chinese Government having merely replied to M. Plançon's April demands.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 24th June.

Negotiations between M. Lassar and Prince Ching relative to the Manchurian question have been making much progress.

of late and now it is reported that Mr. Lessar, being convinced that the antagonism of the Powers will be aroused if Russia stubbornly sticks to her claims relative to Manchuria, while Russia will also be in danger of forfeiting the goodwill of China, has decided to rest content with a less claim, providing it is not inimical to the dignity and prestige of his country. At the same time, China is believed to be prepared to grant all the minor clauses of the Secret Treaty, such as the establishment of a quarantine station at Yinkao, control by the Russo-Chinese Bank of the Customs, and the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria. The Manchurian Secret Treaty is therefore likely to be concluded by the concession of these minor clauses to Russia. — "Nichi Nichi."

It is reported that Prince Ching advised the Russian Minister to Peking about the joint protest lodged by Great Britain and Japan against the Secret Treaty, and the latter replied that Russia was prepared to face British and Japanese opposition, and that there was no necessity to entertain any anxiety on account of the warnings addressed to the Government by Great Britain and Japan. The Russian Minister urged Prince Ching to reject the joint warning. Prince Ching thereupon replied to the Japanese Minister in a polite manner declining to consider the Japanese warning. The negotiations which have been going on in order to safeguard peace in the Far East between Great Britain, Japan and China are almost at an end, and it is impossible to tell how the matter will develop now. M. Lessar's reference to Russian preparedness is supposed to mean that troops are now on the Yalu and that the force along the coast of the Yellow Sea is in sufficient strength. The Russian Minister to Peking states that he has received advice from Admiral Alexieff that all defensive measures in view of a possible Japanese invasion have been completed along the coast of the Yellow Sea and Korean frontier.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, is understood to favour immediate direct negotiations with Russia. — "Mainichi."

Send, 25th ult.

The Russian Minister to Seoul sought an Imperial audience yesterday. The Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs declined to lay the Russian Envoy's application before His Majesty. The Russian Minister is reported to have presented a note to the Emperor through the Korean official who acts as Russian interpreter. In this note the Minister is reported to have pointed out that Russia will be compelled to station troops at Wiju if the place is thrown open to foreign trade. The application of the Minister for an Imperial audience is understood to have been designed to serve as a demonstration against the opening of Wiju.

Ye Kon-taku has laid a representation before His Majesty regarding the alleged Russo-Japanese peace protocol. The official accepted the reported protocol as trustworthy and drew attention to the fact that Japan would be able to do whatever she liked in Korea in future. The Korean Imperial Household received a telegraphic dispatch from some quarter regarding the signing of the alleged Russo-Japanese peace protocol last night. The news caused a great sensation in the Imperial household.

The Belgian who is to be appointed as Supreme Adviser to the Korean Government has arrived at Seoul.

Mr. Sands, American Adviser to the Government, has notified the Government of his wish to cancel his contract. — "Mainichi."

An official dispatch to the Government states that seventy Russians have arrived at Jijo, in the province of Heian-do, and show no signs of moving on. The Govern-

ment have directed the Minister for Foreign Affairs to call upon the Russian Minister to instruct these men to withdraw at once. — "Mainichi."

H. M. S. Alacrity left this morning for Weihaiwei.

The Japanese cruisers Akashi and Suma arrived here yesterday.

The silk which left here on the 30th of May per R. M. S. Athenian, arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 30th ult.

H. M. armoured cruiser Leviathan, 14,100 tons, 30,000 ind. horse-power, left England on the 26th ult. for this station.

UNDER "Latest News" yesterday's "Echo de Chine" says that the French Chamber has adopted the projected cable between Saigon, Pulo Condor, and Pontianak. (This is probably Pontianak on the west coast of Borneo.)

REFERRING to the recent automobile race from Paris to Madrid, a telegram from Paris to the New York "Sun" says:—

M. Debrun, one of the competitors in the Paris-Madrid automobile race who reached Bordeaux, has returned from that city. He travelled along the course followed by the racers and describes the ruin strewn along the road as a remarkable sight.

He calculates that he saw at least forty wrecked machines, most of them large cars that must have cost on an average 40,000 francs each. One of the competing cars was imbedded several inches in a tree which must be felled to release the machine.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" has the following account of General Ventris, the successor of General Creagh in the North-China command:—

He is the son of the Rev. E. V. Ventris of Church Aston, Salop, and he entered the army in 1875, obtaining his colonelcy in 1889. He served with distinction in the Nile Expedition and was mentioned in dispatches, receiving the medal with clasps and the Khedive's star. He was with the Egyptian Field Force in 1885-86 as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. and did notable work with the Intelligence Department in India in 1895-97. He attained his Brigadier-Generalship in 1897. Mrs. Ventris is a daughter of Major-General Horatio Nelson Davies; we have not heard whether she will accompany General Ventris to China.

THE following telegraphic information, dated 1st inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, L.L.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	78,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	220,000
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	74,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	72,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	35,000

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 28th and Nagasaki the 30th ult.—The "Japan Times" says that there was nothing in the position of the Manchurian question on the 26th ult. to warrant a gloomy forecast.—Sir Thomas Lipton's flotilla of two Shamrocks, the steam yacht Erin, and a towboat, arrived at Fajal on the 23rd ult.—There has been a great deal of consultation at Tokio be-

tween the leading statesmen of all parties and the chiefs of the fighting services.—The "Jiji" publishes an article representing the views of the veteran soldier Viscount Tani, which show him to be opposed to a war with Russia.—Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, who distinguished himself in the fighting in the north in the 1900 troubles, has been made by King Edward a Military Knight-Commander of the Bath and is now Sir Yasumasa Fukushima, K.C.B.—Mr. Pavloff has gone to join the conclave at Port Arthur.

At about 8.14 last night the alarm was given for a fire in the Hongkew District. The Brigade promptly turned out and found a carpenter's shop at 1366, North Szechuen Road, in flames. The Hongkews were the first to arrive on the scene, but the Deluges got on the first stream. The other companies followed in rapid succession and a party of bluejackets from H.M.S. Thetis also came to assist, and were of great service. By the time the water was turned on the flames had gained a good footing and continued to spread, and the Hongkew Engine and the Mih-Ho-Loong escape—which was utilised as a water tower—were very useful. The fire originated at the back of the carpenter's shop, and spread backwards until it had enveloped the top stories of four small Chinese houses. The flames also attacked a Chinese shop next door and spread from that to No. 1 North Szechuen Road, which was practically gutted before the fire was got under. The roof and ceilings of No. 2 were also badly damaged. The carpenter's shop and the Chinese store next to it were raised to the ground. An escape of gas in No. 1 gave a good bit of trouble. No. 1 is occupied by Mr. S. Rangell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. We understand that all the damage is covered by insurance. Some of the reels left at about 10 p.m. Part of Mr. Rangell's furniture was saved.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 29th ult.—General Creagh had a remarkably hearty send off at the railway station at Tientsin on the 26th. General Rohrschmidt sent his band to serenade General and Lady Creagh and Captain St. John, A.D.C., at their breakfast, and he himself and a large number of German officers went to the station, but there was no German guard of honour at the station, as the German army only honours royalty in this way. But there were British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Chinese guards of honour and bands, and numberless commanding and other officers of all nationalities, and civilians of all kinds. The Haikuan Taotai Tang was there, a contingent of Chinese police under Mr. Ross, and the Viceroy's band under Major Wang, while the Viceroy's naval attaché, Commr. Liu, went with the party, under the Viceroy's orders, as far as Chinwangtao. Notwithstanding the rain, a large number of ladies were at the station to say good-bye to Lady Creagh and load her with bouquets, and Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh had to shake hands with some two hundred people before they steamed away amid vociferous cheering. General Creagh is succeeded in the North China command by Brigadier-General Francis Ventris, commanding the Poona District in India.—The Russians still oblige the Newchwang Customs Taotai to live some 15 miles from the port.—The prices of wool and skins are steadily falling in Tientsin, and no business is doing in strawbraid.—Of the German lighters and towboats recently sold to the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., four lighters and one towboat have been resold to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.—H.E. Chang Chih-tung has been ordered to remain in Peking another two months.—Lieut.-Col. Bower is temporarily in command of the troops in North China.

AFTER a stay of one day only at Shanghai, the torpedo boat destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago left yesterday afternoon for Hongkong, where the repairs necessary after the long passage over from the Canadian station will be made and the ships practically remanned as well as refitted for service on the China station. The strain of the long tow, against heavy seas, has told severely and a thorough overhaul will be necessary before the twin destroyers will be ready for action. Leaving Esquimaux in April, the first six days of the ocean voyage were made against strong gales, and progress was very slow, with spells of anchorage. Honolulu was successfully made at the end of a tow line from H. M. S. Amphion and after a short stay there the two destroyers were brought on to Yokohama by H. M. S. Amphitrite. Since then under their own steam they have called at the Japan ports and have been to Weihaiwei and then here. At Kobe one of the seamen was accidentally drowned while bathing, but the voyage itself was remarkably free from accident. Lieut.-Commander Jones, of the Sparrowhawk, it may be mentioned, is a cousin of Mr. L. F. P. Jones of Shanghai.

If ever effort had encouraging returns it would seem to be that which is being made for education in China at the present time. Wherever there are schools or opportunities of learning, there the scholars congregate in greater numbers than the teachers, with all their enthusiasm, can cope with. Four years ago the London Mission in Central China inaugurated a well-organised scheme, which planted day schools in all its chief stations and founded at Hankow its College with normal, medical, theological, and high schools. On behalf of the latter the headmaster, the Rev. A. J. McFarlane, now issues an interesting report as justification for a further appeal, which has hearty backing from the venerable Dr. Griffith John. "The High School" he reminds us "was opened four years ago, in a metamorphosed tea-box factory with 40 scholars and three masters. It justified its existence at once; and every half-year increasing numbers have had to be squeezed in somehow—50, 60, 80—till now, April 1903, we have 109. The boys are of all classes, sons of mandarins, merchants, and country farmers; and are from twelve to twenty years of age. The boarders, of whom there are 88, pay \$70 and the day boys \$40 (Mexican) a year. I hope it may interest some intending benefactors at home to know that £5 will pay all the expenses of a boarder for a year, in this land of the poor scholar's paradise." The school has a wide curriculum, which reads much like that of a grammar school at home, but Mr. McFarlane draws attention to one other task which has to occupy the masters' time, that of teaching the boys how to play, as many of them have not an elementary idea as to how to amuse themselves with advantage. "Drilling is compulsory though much against the grain of some of the bookworms. The Gymnasium is popular and has only resulted, so far, in one broken arm and two sprained ankles. Cricket, football, hockey and ping-pong (!) are well taken up; and once a year our school meets the two Mission Schools in Wuchang in an athletic competition for a fine silver challenge shield." Other features of school life include an English-speaking society, a book-purchasing society, a museum and a library. The other departments of the College have lately been rehoused and an appeal to the Chinese last year on behalf of the high school brought in from officials and other wealthy natives over Taels 4,000. The hope now is to raise from foreign sources about £5,000 in order that suitable buildings to accommodate 200 or 300 boys may be erected in a city which is every day tending to become more and more the "hub" of China.

THE shipwrecked people from the steamship Umona, which was wrecked on the Maldiv Islands, arrived in Colombo on the 2nd of June. When the Umona ran upon the rocks the whole of the passengers and crew landed on the island of Mahmutah, about a mile long and, after the jungle had been cleared palm huts were erected, but these were insufficient to keep out the tremendous downpours of rain which fell. There was also much suffering caused at night time by the cold. In time adequate shelters were erected, wells sunk, and a complete system of sanitation carried out. Food, sufficient for five months, was stored, and a quantity of water landed from the ship. The natives of the island were at first inclined to give trouble, but became more pacific upon the arrival of the native officials, who showed a friendly disposition to the unfortunate people. When the Europeans found time to explore they came across numerous objects of great interest, large sea-cucumbers or béche-de-mer, several varieties of sea-urchins, some fine sea-anemones, and numberless sea-snakes. The "Ceylon Observer" says that the two European ladies stood the strange experience very well. The male Europeans had on very little else than short trousers and vest, and became quite amphibious in their habits. Two ships passed in the night, and though bonfires were lighted and fireworks discharged by those on the island, no responding signals were made. On the 30th of May H. M. S. Pique steamed up, and after giving the welcome news of the safe arrival of the life-boat and the approach of the steamship Anra, sailed away to Aden on her homeward journey. Everyone was made comfortable on board the Anra, which sailed to Colombo on the 31st May. Hope of saving the Umona is by no means abandoned, although she had 13 feet of water in No 2 hold. She was first to be lightened and then an attempt was to be made to pull her off.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd June.

The Latest Trouble in Southern Shantung.

Exaggerated accounts of our latest excitement in Southern Shantung have been in circulation. The facts are bad enough; but they are not so black as the rumours current in some sections. Your correspondent several days ago referred to the incident; he is now able to give the details more correctly than at that time, for since that letter was written the soldiers have returned from the scene of the trouble. Their account of their own experiences helps to correct former rumours. The scene of the trouble in Jihchoo, the seacoast county of this prefecture. The hill where the soldiers were tortured is over 300 li north-east of here. The leaders in anti-Catholic outbreaks in that country have agreed to keep the peace in future—all but one. This man, Li by name, fled to Manchuria after he had done his part in extracting the beard of a German priest several years ago. On his return recently overtures were made to him to live at peace with his Catholic neighbours. He would make no promises. Accordingly a band of soldiers was sent out from Ichoufu to arrest him. This was about two months ago.

The task of getting him was entrusted to eleven of this band; they disguised themselves as beggars, being unarmed except for the swords they carried under their clothes. They had instructions not to kill, but to capture their man peacefully if possible. The eleven surrounded the said Li in a market village and got him away some distance, when a rescue was successfully attempted by neighbours. In the

mêlée one of the soldiers was killed, eight were captured by the rescuers, and two escaped, carrying the news back to the waiting band.

Our prefect, Hu, was at once notified. He tried to bring about a bloodless settlement, but without result. Two thousand soldiers were collected, and finally after almost a month the 600 or 800 malcontents were defeated and driven from the hill where they had taken refuge.

During this time the eight captive soldiers were repeatedly tortured. They had been carried off to the aforementioned hill where their captors thought an attack could be successfully repelled. The tendon of Achilles of each of them was cut. Their ankles were caught between the two halves of a split sapling and pressure applied, their wrists were tightly bound with ropes, and then their bodies were drawn taut. Very little was given them to eat. Under this treatment which lasted 27 days, two of them died. When the survivors were seen by our station physician under whose care they now are, they were but the shadows of men.

Four members of Li's family were killed, and his mother was captured but he himself escaped. Thus for the time being the Jihchoo affair is at an end. It is to be feared, however, that it cannot always remain so; for the man who is the bone of contention will sooner or later return home. Then there may be a renewal of hostilities. Let it be understood that this trouble is nothing more than a local one, and does not indicate any widespread unrest in our part of the province.

TAIHO, ANHUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23th June.

Ineffectual Remedies.

In my last letter I wrote of the prospect the wheat gave of a good harvest, but only a few days before it was ripe, rain came on and continued for such a time that we became afraid that the wheat would be almost entirely destroyed. Things began to look so serious that at last the official went to the temple and besought the city god to stop the rain. Wonderful to say, before he had got back to his yamen the rain had ceased. This made quite an impression on the people and some of them were heard saying "What a devout heart the official has!" But the Lao-ye's glory was of very short duration, for before nightfall the rain came on again and kept steadily at it. He then ordered the north gate to be closed to keep out the hostile spirits and commanded the butchers not to kill, but he was much incensed, on going through the city some time afterwards, to find that they were selling as usual. As the rain still continued he resorted to a method that was tried with success, so it is said, five years ago by his brother at Yingchoufu. The soldiers were called out to scatter the clouds. Shot after shot was fired and for a time it seemed as if success were going to attend their efforts, but the clouds after a short rest, as if rubbing their eyes to see what ever those soldiers down there could be doing, began to pour down their pellets again, in utter disregard of the shots of the soldiers. It rained long enough to show the failure of the soldiers' bombardment and then cleared up. Raining was soon commenced and we were delighted to find that after all the rain had done but little damage. Had it not been for the rain, the yield would have been a little better than last year but as it is, it is not quite so good, but still the farmers do not call it a bad harvest. I hear that away to the south-west, however, the wheat is under water for miles. Near Chengyangkuan the ears

are still above water and are being reaped, but from boats. This will take such a time that before it is all in much, if not most of it, will be destroyed. The opium has suffered much more than the wheat. Some say there is only one-fifth of a good yield. Notwithstanding that the candidate for the Professorship of English was not appointed, the

School of Western Learning

has been opened and I hear that some 30 scholars, 't'ong-seng and hsiu-ts'ai, are in attendance. They are occupying the examination rooms, 2 living in a room, for they sleep as well as study there. They have to pay for their own food, but their books and maps, etc., are supplied from a fund raised by the elders. The subjects of study, as far as I can hear, are chiefly geography and arithmetic. A teacher who had been in Peking and professed to know something of these subjects, acted as tutor at first, but resigned some three months ago. The students are now left to themselves and to their books, included in which are some of Dr. Richard's. The "Wan Kuoh Kung Pao" is sent along to them from the yamen when the official has finished with it. It is to be hoped that, under such influences, the official and the scholars will soon attain to such a degree of knowledge as to know that clouds are not afraid of guns. I am glad to be able to say that.

The Imperial Post

is now giving great satisfaction. The regularity with which the runners came in during the wet spell is much to be commended. They must have had some real hard times. Although the authorities say there are more letters now than formerly, yet even now the Chinese are sending only about a dozen off each mail.

Quite a number of the people were shocked the other day by

An Electric Battery

which found its way into the city. The native doctor who was working it trusted to it rather as an advertiser than as a healer, for each patient received a piece of native plaster in addition to a shock. The people were quite tickled with the foreign instrument.

A Bicycle

has also made its appearance, so you see Taiho is getting quite foreignised. A native has learnt to ride it without any trouble from the people. Indeed the farmers gladly offered him their smooth threshing-floors to practise on where he very soon learnt to ride. Of course a few came running from round about to see the strange thing but they were very well behaved and ready to get out of the way.

A Murder

was committed the other night in the city, the first I understand for three years. The murderer was dunning the deceased for a debt of 130 cash when he was set on by him and four or five companions. Seizing hold of a knife he stabbed the deceased who died early next morning. The official is waiting for a reply from Nganking before deciding on the case.

BAROUFSKY'S CIRCUS.

The time for commencing the performance by Baroufsky's Circus has been changed from half-past eight till nine o'clock. This enables people to get dinner comfortably and yet miss nothing of a programme which is well worth seeing from beginning to end. A particularly strong feature of the entertainment, apart from the feats of daring and dexterity by men, women, and horses is the smartness and originality of the clown, who has some

most laughable and novel business. There was another large and appreciative audience last night at the Coliseum.

SPORT.

The Shanghai Rifle Association.

A spoon competition was held at the Rifle Range on Friday, 26th June, at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. The Ranges were 700 and 800 yards. 34 members attended, and the shooting was rather above the average. C. Richards won with 67 out of 70 in "A" Class, T. Mellows with 62 in "B" Class, and A. J. Stewart with 51 in "C" Class.

The scores were as follows:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
"A" Class.			
C. Richards.....	34	33	67
E. M. Lynch.....	33	29	62
F. J. Schwyzer..	28	33	61
J. Bourke	30	31	61
W. D. Little	31	30	61
"B" Class.			
T. Mellows.....	33	29	62
C. Hill	31	31	61
J. Gibson.....	26	31	57
F. Hulbert.....	29	27	56
A. E. Pearson....	18	27	55
"C" Class.			
A. J. Stewart... ..	24	27	51
F. Large.....	26	23	49
R. W. Davis	21	27	48
J. Beckhoff.....	28	20	48
T. N. Hugall.....	23	24	47

LONDON TO SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will publish this letter as I have no doubt many of your readers will be interested to hear something of this journey from one who has just made it. It is now possible to travel from London to Shanghai and vice versa in 19 days provided one has the good fortune to catch the proper trains. From Shanghai this is simple enough as the fast steamers Manchuria and Mongolia, which leave Shanghai once a week, run in connection with the express from Dalny to Moscow; the "Extrême Orient Express" as it is called. In making the outward journey from London it is necessary to catch at Moscow the express that connects at Dalny with these steamers.

The "Extrême Orient Express" leaves Moscow twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10.40 p.m., and it is the Wednesday express which connects with the boat at Dalny and is therefore the one that passengers to Shanghai ought to take.

Intending passengers should therefore leave London in time to arrive in Moscow on Wednesday. At the principal hotel there English is spoken and one can get all the information necessary about the trains. At Moscow one takes a ticket to Manchourie and there one takes a ticket to Dalny. It is impossible to get any reliable information about these trains in London. My own experience was an unfortunate one.

"Cook's," to whom I applied first, were unable to tell me anything definite and referred me to the International Sleeping Car Co., in whose hands I unreservedly placed myself, with the result that I was dispatched via Vienna to Moscow, an expensive and circuitous route, caught a train there which did not go further than Irkutsk, where I spent two uninteresting days, and arrived in Dalny to find that the express boat leaves Dalny on Wednesdays and not Sundays as indicated in the Sleeping Car Co.'s very latest timetable given me at Moscow. The mistake I made was in imagining that the Sleeping Car Co.'s trains were the only ones fit to travel by.

"There are others" equally good. It is unnecessary to describe the trains between London and Moscow as they are similar to those that are found all over Europe.

At present four express trains leave Moscow weekly for Irkutsk, but only two of these connect with the semi-weekly express train de luxe between Missouvaia and Dalny, and only the Wednesday one with the express steamers between Dalny and Shanghai and Nagasaki.

They consist of 1st and 2nd-class sleeping cars and a restaurant car, and are most comfortable.

The 1st-class cars are divided into two berth compartments, those on the Sleeping Car Co.'s express being very luxurious, though the Russian cars will be found to be very satisfactory.

The second-class cars are divided into four-berth compartments and are also very comfortable and are those which are most generally patronised.

The restaurant cars, which are on every train, are very well fitted up and the food provided is good and very moderate in price. There is a bath on all trains between Moscow and Irkutsk and on every Russian train there is a piano on the dining car. The lavatories are very commodious and clean and there are two on each car on the Sleeping Car Co.'s 1st-class cars; there is in addition a small lavatory between each two compartments. Each train carries its own electric plant and the lighting is extremely good.

The train arrives at Baikal 7½ days after leaving Moscow and here passengers step off the train on to the large and powerful ferry-boat which takes them across the Lake to Missouvaia, where the Dalny express awaits them. The passage occupies four hours and all the arrangements for transit are as satisfactory as obtain at Dover and Calais.

The train from Missouvaia to Dalny is an extremely good one.

The beds are very comfortable, the electric light most excellent and the food provided in the very elegant dining car is extremely good and moderate in price. The train I travelled in was one of the best I have ever been on and the "Chef de Tren" was a most amiable and obliging official. On all the trains and at all stations the officials are very obliging and ignorance of the Russian language does not seriously inconvenience one as French, German, and a little English are generally spoken.

Except as regards speed these trains are as good as any in the world and their comparative slowness ensures a freedom from jolting and dust which is not without advantage in a long railway journey, while the frequent stops for considerable periods at the station afford one plenty of opportunity for exercise.

In regard to baggage, 40 lbs. is allowed free in the baggage car, where it travels in perfect safety and the charge for excess is not unreasonable. In addition to this one is permitted to take a very considerable amount of personal effects in handbags (e.g. Gladstones) with one in the sleeping compartment. At Lake Baikal there is no annoyance experienced in the transfer of one's baggage from train to steamer and from steamer to train, it being only necessary for passengers to supervise the transfer of the baggage they have actually with them in their sleeping compartment. The journey is a very pleasant one and the scenery is never without interest and is in many places very beautiful. From start to finish the trip presents no difficulties of consequence and is one that might with perfect confidence be undertaken by ladies either alone or with children, as except at Baikal there is no need to leave the train for anything.

Fresh milk and eggs can be purchased at almost every station and English books, Tauchnitz edition, are to be found at most of the large buffets between Moscow and Baikal.

The cost of a first-class fare from London to Shanghai is about £46, second-class being £12-£14 cheaper, and 10s. a day is

ample for food and all incidental expenses. Manchuria is an exceedingly beautiful and fertile country and the view afforded from the train of the extensive and elaborate preparations its present occupants are making to render their stay there permanent could not fail to be instructive to some of our confiding diplomatists.

I am, etc.,

ROBT. J. MARSHALL, M.D.

1st July.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

1st July.

(1) Decree commanding the Imperial Board of Astronomy to select a lucky date, either in July or August, for the commencement of the repair works needed in the embankments of the Ts'aots'ang and Sutze rivers, bordering the Yungling Imperial Mausolea, near Mukden, as reported by the Tartar General Tseng Chi', and his colleague, the Civil Governor of Mukden.

(2) We have received a joint memorial from Ting Chen-to, Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei provinces, and Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Yunnan, reporting their success in recapturing the cities of Lingafu and Shihpingchou from insurgents and eventually capturing and decapitating an insurgent chief, named Chou. The operations were conducted by Liu Ch'un-liu, Provincial Judge of Yunnan, who led the troops in person against the insurgents. For these successes we hereby reward Liu Ch'un-liu with the brevet button of the premier rank (t'ou-p'in-ting-tai) and also command that the faults in connection with the insurrection written in the official records against the names of the above-named Viceroy and Governor be erased.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Russia in Manchuria.

According to the latest information from reliable sources in Mukden, the Russian troops garrisoning Fengtien and Kirin provinces number nearly 58,000 men of all arms, and these with 25,000 so-called "railway guards" total nearly 80,000 Russians ready to take the field the moment hostilities are declared.

A Progressive Official.

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Expectant Taotai, and for the past year Interpreter to the Chinese Treaty Commission here, where he has done good work and by his uniform energy and courtesy to all has obtained the good wishes and respect of every one, we learn, is soon to leave Shanghai for Canton, Wen Taotai having been urgently sent for by Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien to join his Excellency in his new sphere of work. Viceroy Tsên, most of us know, is a progressive and enlightened official, and now that H.E. is to have an assistant of similar characteristics in the person of Wen Taotai, Canton will surely reap the benefit in many ways. It is quite probable that Viceroy Tsên will appoint Wen Taotai upon the latter's arrival in Canton, Chief Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kuangtung province, and we sincerely congratulate the Viceroy on having such an able and progressive officer under him.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

By SIR ROBERT HART, BART, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF I. M. CUSTOMS.
PRESENTED TO THE WAIWUPU (BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS).

(Specially translated for the "North-China Daily News.")

1.—While the various countries of the world possess a gold standard, China at the present day is still without it and yet continues the use of silver money. It is not because other countries have no silver money, but since gold began to have a steady value regulations were made for a fixed ratio between gold and silver. China not only has no gold currency but her silver money, even, has no uniform weight or appearance, nor has she a fixed ratio of exchange between the two metals, so that, whenever there is need for gold it must be obtained at market rates. For this reason people in China labour under the difficulty of fluctuating rates of exchange at various hours of the day. Moreover the silver dollars in use are limited in number, the balance of the currency being largely made up of silver ingots and lumps. These lumps and ingots of silver are merely so much silver in the mass, and in the barter for goods are much inferior to the silver dollar. During the past twenty to thirty years the output of silver mines has been exceedingly great and much more than is needed for use by the various countries of the world, and it is increasing from year to year so that silver has become cheaper and cheaper and the purchase price as compared with gold, gradually less and less. Hence it would be much wiser for China to maintain a gold standard instead of a silver one as at present, since silver has dropped down to such a degree and moreover possesses no certain or uniform exchange, even within the limits of a single day. The hundreds of trades are all disastrously affected by the present state of the currency while the Government having to pay its foreign debts in gold, both country and people are being plunged into the depths of financial distress. The conditions pictured in the foregoing therefore compel one to seek some plan whereby they may be ameliorated, and so make it that China, while still using a silver currency, shall so fix a uniform exchange between silver and gold that there may be no danger of uncertain fluctuations. With this object in view I now proceed with my suggestions.

2.—If the Chinese Government possessed a large quantity of gold this metal might be struck into gold coins and then a fixed exchange could be decided in their relation to silver money. This naturally would be an easy matter to put into force. But when we have no gold and only use a silver and copper currency, it becomes incumbent upon us to decide upon some method to bring about a fixed ratio of exchange between gold and silver. If it could be possible to do this by making only slight changes in the old methods of exchange, so much the better, as it would obviate the necessity of making the people suffer on both accounts. When there is no gold and yet it is determined to maintain a fixed ratio of exchange between gold and silver, it is necessary to create a silver currency of a uniform weight and fineness, and in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the whole empire. To do this a Mint to strike these coins is of paramount importance and indispensable. The Central Government must establish a special

Mint of its own which shall strike all the coins needed according to fixed regulations and no branch mints must be permitted to be established elsewhere. As for the proposal to start a Government Bank, while there are, of course, certain benefits and financial advantages obtainable from such an institution, as a matter of fact such a Bank can have little to do with the making of a fixed ratio in the exchange of gold and silver.

3.—If it be decided to coin money to supply the currency needed for the whole empire it would be advisable to continue to retain the terms and weights of "tael," "mace," "candareen" and "li" (Liang, Chien, Fên, Li) as the people are accustomed to their use. But in minting the uniform currency it will be necessary that it should not only be accepted at a fixed value throughout the Empire, but be also recognised and accepted at a fixed value in exchange for gold in the other countries of the world. This must be the main object in view and is of greater importance than that of being the accepted currency in our own Empire. Hence the "tael" must be made of such a weight as to correspond in value to a certain amount of silver, which should be decided afterwards, with the object of making it a recognised coin in other countries. It has been recommended by certain persons that in coining the new currency the American dollar should be made the standard, because the American dollar has already a recognised and fixed value in relation to gold in other countries. Others again have also recommended that the new silver currency be made each into a piece of coin one Kuping tael in weight, because the present market rate of gold exchange is eight Kuping taels for £1 gold. Either of the above suggestions is feasible, and in making the new currency it should be made into four kinds, namely, one-tael, five-mace, two-mace-and-a-half, and one-mace coins. Besides these silver coins there should be also struck two kinds of copper money, namely, ten-cash pieces and one-cash pieces (10 cash=one fen; one cash=one li). After the establishment of the Mint and the striking of coins of all kinds, it will then be time to decide when the new currency shall be launched upon the country. No other coins should be permitted to circulate in the Empire after this.

4.—As soon as it has been decided what coins are to be struck, proper regulations should be made with regard to the mint to be established. If too many branch mints be allowed it is to be apprehended that the money struck may not be of uniform weight or fineness, and so confusion may be caused such as is now prevalent in this Empire and thus infinite trouble and obstruction to the reforms suggested may arise. The best way would be to select some central spot for the construction of one principal Mint which shall coin all the currency that may be needed by the provincial governments. With the exception of this principal Mint no other mints shall be allowed to be established. All the minting machinery now in use in the various provinces should be without reserve sent to the principal Mint in question so that there may be no waste of the money expended upon it. Besides the native workmen to be employed in this Mint there should also be engaged certain foreign experts, namely, one superintendent, one examiner of silver, one head machinist, and one accountant, each having his special department of work. The one-tael and five-mace silver coins that are to be struck should be made of nine-tenths silver and one-tenth copper; the two-mace-and-a-half and one-mace coins should be made of eight-tenths silver and two-tenths copper. The, one-tenth

and two-tenths silver balance thus obtained to be utilised as running expenses of the Mint. These coins being thus substantial no one will try to change them. When the Mint has been established it should first begin with the work of coining into money the silver ingots deposited in the provincial treasuries which should be all sent to the Mint to be turned into currency. Should silver bullion be brought to the Mint with the request that it be coined, the foreign examiner of silver should weigh it, and test its fineness. If these should prove satisfactory the money already coined by the Mint shall be paid out in exchange for the silver bullion. Furthermore as to the question whether the Mint shall issue silver notes or prepare silver certificates against the amount of silver coins deposited in its vaults, this is a matter of much importance and requires deliberation and farther consultation.

5.—After the opening of the Mint, an Imperial decree should be issued prohibiting the circulation of any silver currency within the limits of the Empire other than that struck by the Imperial Mint. A certain limit of time must also be given for the stoppage of circulation, as money of the realm, of all silver sycee and silver ingots hitherto passing current as money, and granting permission to the possessors of such silver to take them to the Mint to exchange for the new currency according to weight of silver so brought. It should also be set forth by Imperial decree fixing the exchange value of the new currency, namely, how many taels shall be equivalent to one £ gold, and how many copper cash to the tael. With regard to the important question of making the new currency accepted in other countries the authorities of the Mint shall, after the issuance of an Imperial decree, appoint an officer to take charge of the duty of exchanging certificates issued by the Mint for gold. This officer shall be given a certain number of said certificates and shall be stationed either in China or abroad. Foreign merchants who have firms, business, or banks in China must use Chinese currency, and in order to obtain such currency are bound to apply to the above-named officer for these Mint certificates. Moreover in buying these certificates the foreign merchants must pay in accordance with the fixed rate of gold for silver currency as determined by Imperial decree. After complying with these conditions, the foreign merchants may then exchange these certificates at the Mint for the new currency coined by it. The gold paid in exchange for the said Mint certificates may either be first deposited with the officer in question or be used to pay the foreign gold debts due by China, or be struck into Chinese gold coins in the future. Due note should be made of the progress of the scheme for the guidance of all concerned in the future. By acting in the manner indicated above the new currency will be a fait accompli and have free circulation and there will be a recognised fixed ratio in exchange between gold coins of foreign countries and the new silver currency to the benefit of international trade. This is one way of obtaining a fixed rate of exchange between silver currency and gold which is only explained here in a general way, being too important a matter to be contained within the limits of these suggestions, and it will require careful and mature consideration and consultation to avoid mistakes at the beginning of such a great enterprise.

6.—If it be indeed desired to obtain a fixed rate in the exchange of silver currency for gold there seems to be no other way of doing so except the adoption of the foregoing suggestions. It will also be necessary to arrive at an understanding with the banks of other countries and

work in conjunction with them; but these are matters requiring much deliberation and attention, and should be taken up as the occasion offers. As to the question of whether China should have a Government Bank, this is also a most important matter although it will not affect very much the question of bringing about a fixed rate between the price of silver currency and gold. Therefore the starting of a Government Bank may be left to some later period after the establishment of the present all-important matter. It is not a question which must be started before it. However, the various Powers all have Government Banks and have obtained benefits from their establishment, especially Great Britain. When China therefore has reformed her fiscal system, then it will be of advantage to also establish a Government Bank. There are six objects in starting a Government Bank: (a) To assist the authorities to collect and take charge of revenue and keep account of it. (b) To enable the collector of revenues to keep account of monies disbursed, etc. (c) To take charge of the National debt and to pay off loans. (d) To take charge of monies deposited by the masses under the same terms and conditions as ordinary mercantile banks. (e) To do the same as other banks in investing government and private funds deposited with it. (f) To transmit for the government all funds needed in the provinces and that should be sent abroad. The above six clauses are the basis of a bank's existence. There is also a further important matter to consider in such an institution, and that is the necessity of appointing as few officials as possible to such a Bank in order not to interfere with the commercial nature of the place. Such a Bank having been established, it will have to work in conjunction with the Mint. The Mint may be even made a department of the Bank, if so it would perhaps greatly simplify matters. With regard to the establishment of branch offices or agencies of the Government Bank, they should be started as the need for them arises. Indeed, the present Customs Bank in the outports or any substantial financial institution may also be selected to take up the duties of such agencies in the usual manner like other Bank agencies.

The first and most important idea in these suggestions is of course the making of a fixed rate in the exchange of silver currency and gold. The next idea refers to the extension of the first on the understanding that the first idea has been made a fait accompli. Should it be determined to put into practice these suggestions, there are yet details connected with them which may be entered upon as each question arises.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd July.

Before Mr. WEI (Deputy Magistrate)
and Dr. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor)

An Illegal Arrest in the Settlement.

A Chinese soldier was before the Court, remanded from Tuesday last, on a charge of having illegally arrested a man within the limits of the Settlement, without a properly stamped warrant and without the assistance of the Police, contrary to Municipal Regulations.

At the previous hearing it was shown that the prisoner was a soldier from a revenue boat lying in the Soochow Creek; that the complainant was a countryman who had brought two baskets of vegetables into the Settlement for sale, and with the proceeds of the sale of the vegetables purchased 5 lbs. of salt to take back to the country; and that the soldier, seeing the salt in the complainant's possession, stopped him and tried to get him on board the revenue boat, but was seen by a native constable (624) and himself arrested and taken to the Station. The case was remanded in order that it might be ascertained whether the soldier was ashore with permission and acting under instructions or not.

Inspector Mackintosh now said that he had made enquires from the captain of the revenue boat and was told that the soldier was ashore with his permission, but had been warned before going ashore that he must on no account interfere with any one as this was a foreign Settlement.

The prisoner was sent to the captain of the revenue boat for punishment.

Worthless Watchmen.

Two boatmen were charged with stealing a quantity of steel, valued at \$86, from the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Yangtsepoo Road, during the night of the 1st instant.

A representative of the complainant firm said that such thefts has been going on for some time and he asked for a severe punishment. The yard was on the water front and as there were no patrol boats it was a most difficult matter to catch the thieves. He thought the watchmen were in collusion with the thieves, as although the Sikh watchman on the Laou-kung-mow premises adjoining heard the thieves, the complainant's watchmen said that they did not. One of the prisoners was formerly in the complainant's employ as watchman.

The Laou-kung-mow watchman having given evidence, the prisoners were sentenced to 20 blows and 14 days' engine each.

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May 8th, 1899.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 23	Kobe	Aus str	2929	Mikulicic	Batoum	June —	Kerosene Oil	Meyer & Co
" 24	Annam	Fr str	2338	Girard	Kobe	— —	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 24	Kobe Maru	Jap str	1623	Swain	Yokohama	18	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 24	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	23	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 24	Maidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow	21	do	Melchers & Co
" 24	Hsiping	Br str	1268	Macfarlane	Tientsin	—	Ballast	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 24	Byedo	Nor str	772	Carlsen	Japan	—	Coal	Moller Brothers
" 24	Glenesk	Br str	2275	Rafferty	Japan	—	General	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 24	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Moji	—	Coal	Mitsr Bushi Co
" 24	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tsumura	Moji	—	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 24	Chinkiang	Br str	1241	Brymer	Hongkong	21	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 24	Princesse Marie	Dan str	3518	Berentzen	Hankow	—	do	East Asiatic Co
" 24	Lisa	Nor str	1216	Horndahl	Hongkong	—	Ballast	Moller Brothers
" 25	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	24	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Hankow	21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Nahon	Hankow	22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 25	Paoehua	Br str	436	Kabelitz	Hankow	22	do	Greaves & Co
" 25	Suian	Ger str	1145	Calender	Hankow	20	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 25	Newchwang	Br str	555	Heron	Newchwang	21	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Seiko Maru	Jap str	938	Kaneyasu	Moji	—	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 25	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Hori	Kuchinotzu	—	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 25	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	—	General	Melchers & Co
" 25	Liu Hsing	Chi r.c.	1500	Myhre	Cruise	—	do	Customs
" 25	Seeadler	Ger cru	1640	Hoffman	Kiaochow	—	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Pekin	Br str	2236	Sparke	Ningpo	25	do	Melchers & Co
" 26	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	23	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Kweilee	Chi str	879	Wade	Hankow	22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 26	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	23	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow	23	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Kweilin	Br str	1072	MacIntosh	Ningpo	25	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Kalgan	Br str	1158	Speed	Hongkong	23	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Mongolia	Russ str	1627	Podalka	Dahly	—	Ballast	Ch. Eastern Railway Co
" 26	Changwo	Br str	696	Laverie	Hankow	—	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 26	J. Diederichsen	Ger str	623	Ohlsen	Foochow	—	General	Diederichsen, Jebson & Co
" 26	Canton	Br str	1110	Lawrence	Hongkong	22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 26	Vo-waerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	Kiaochow	—	do	Melchers & Co
" 26	Piemonte	Ital cru	2500	Baggio	—	—	—	—
" 26	Coptic	Br str	2744	Rinder	San Francisco	3	Mails, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 26	Decidee	Fr g-b	645	Lung	Cruise	—	—	—
" 27	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	26	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow	25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Tientsin	23	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	Meifoo	Chi str	1321	Stewart	Hongkong	23	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	Kiancyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow	24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow	24	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 27	Lyemmoon	Ger str	1283	Lehmann	Hongkong	23	do	Siemssen & Co
" 27	Talce Maru	Jap str	1513	Yebina	Hankow	24	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 27	Hangang	Br str	1356	Wilde	Stow, H'kg, C'ton	23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 27	Em. of India	Br str	3003	Marshall	Hongkong	—	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 27	Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Greene	Hongkong	—	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 27	Amur	Russ str	1384	Gertner	Port Arthur	—	do	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co.
" 27	Meian	Am str	461	—	Hankow	—	do	Standard Oil Co
" 28	Pekin	Chi str	2243	Sparke	Ningpo	27	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Irene	Chi str	826	Johns	Chefoo	25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Amoy & Swatow	25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Anping	Br str	1159	Richards	Tangku & Chefoo	26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Changon	Br str	789	Prick	Hankow	21	do	Greaves & Co
" 28	Yuenwo	Br str	1331	Flagg	Hankow	25	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Tungchow	Br str	952	Bennett	Tientsin v. Chefoo	21	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Choyasang	Br str	1424	Lambie	H'kg & Swatow	24	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Chinwangtao	—	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
" 28	Tiger	Ger g-b	900	von Platen	Hankow	—	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 28	Olympia	Am str	1671	Truebridge	Hongkong	—	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 28	Macduff	Br str	1882	Glegg	Japan	25	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 28	Manila	Br str	2711	Peters	Japan	—	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Pakhoi	Br str	1229	Shaw	Hongkong	—	do	East-Asiatic Co
" 28	Ariel	Nor str	994	Rafen	Mororan	—	Coal	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 28	Murex	Br str	2329	Halliday	Chinkiang	—	Kerosene Oil	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Lowe	Foochow	27	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Patterson	Tientsin	26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Kwangtah	Chi str	1461	Lunt	H'kong & Canton	25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 29	Szechuen	Br str	1158	Hall	Hongkong	26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow	26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	famsui	Br str	919	Eedy	Amoy	26	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Whampoa	Br str	1109	Lavers	H'kong v. Ningpo	24	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Manning	Hankow	26	do	Melchers & Co
" 29	Alcinous	Br str	4278	Pulford	Kobe	—	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 29	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	—	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 29	Hamburg	Ger str	6597	Barmeister	Hongkong, etc	26	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
" 29	Rosario	HM g-b	980	Jackson	Hankow	—	—	—
" 29	Bramble	HM g-b	710	Leake	Newchwang	—	—	—
" 29	Thetis	HM cru	3400	Wilkinson	Hankow	—	—	—
" 30	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Edgren	Ningpo	29	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow	27	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Prometheus	Nor str	1024	Lersbryggen	Taku	20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Glengarry	Br str	1925	Hoiman	Kobe	26	do	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 30	Taisang	Br str	1544	Bradley	Amoy	27	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 30	Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow	27	do	Greaves & Co
" 30	Ichang	Br str	1240	Jones	C'foo & N'chwang	27	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	27	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 30	Nonni	Russ str	1360	Vorontzoff	Port Arthur	—	do	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
June 22	Kawachi Maru	Jap str	3780	Fraser	Marseilles, etc	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 23	Taihung Maru	Jap str	1319	Yebiko	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 23	Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 23	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 23	Kaipan	Chi r-c	500	Williams	Cruise	do	Customs
" 23	Hupch	Br str	1205	Mathias	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 23	Changchow	Br str	1203	Pearce	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 23	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 24	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hegg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 24	Surtai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 24	Hsinyu	Chi str	1027	Blithen	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 24	Wosang	Br str	1127	Johns	Wuhu	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 24	Collingrove	Br bq	798	Brown	Eureka, Cal.	Ballast	Morris & Co
" 24	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Sunson	Cruise	do	G. N. Tel. Co
" 24	Tsintan	Ger str	978	Hansen	K'chow, Ch., T'sin	Tel. Materials	Melchers & Co
" 24	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Saal	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 25	Tehsing	Br str	937	Armistead	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 25	Xganku	Br str	1719	Phillips	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Fungshan	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Hsping	Br str	1268	Macfarlane	H'kong & Canton	Ballast	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 25	Asosan Maru	Jap str	1214	Murai	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 25	Perla	Br str	1287	McGinty	Japan	do	Shewan, Tomes & Co
" 25	Tai-shun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Suevia	Ger str	2663	Borek	Havre, & v. F'w	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 25	Sollberg	Ger str	782	eyer	P. Arthur & C'po	do	Siemssen & Co
" 25	Kwangse	Br str	1225	Harris	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Feichung	Chi str	980	Spear	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Chihli	Br str	1158	McKay	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Surprise	Fr g-l	629	Thomas		Tribute Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Tientsin	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Kansu	Br str	1143	Baddeley	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Hanchow	Br str	999	Mawley	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 25	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Kiangyu	Chi str	1470	Pratt	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 26	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 26	Hacan	Chi str	837	Wallace	Newchwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Montcalm	Fr cru					
" 26	Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Japan	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
" 26	Princesse Marie	Dan str	3518	Berentzen	Marseilles, etc	do	East-Asiatic Co
" 26	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfel	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Shengkking	Br str	1034	Dewar	W'wei, C'foo, T'in	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Prins Valdemar	Dan str	3614	Kock	P. Art., Tientsin	Original	East-Asiatic Co
" 26	Annam	Fr str	2338	Girard	Marseilles	Mails, &c	Messageries Maritimes
" 26	Chinkiang	Br str	1240	Brymer	Chinkiang	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Kwong-ang	Br str	989	Lake	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 26	Else	Ger str	903	Petersen	Japan	do	Diederichsen, Jensen & Co
" 26	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Chefoo & N'wang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 26	Pekin	Br str	2246	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 26	Arab	Br str	2674	Gow	Japan	Ballast	J. C. Epperly and Co.
" 26	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow & Ports	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 27	Suian	Ger str	1145	Calender	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 27	Prometheus	Br str	3583	Moir	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 27	Benlmond	Br str	1752	Hutton	London v. F'chow	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 27	Iyedo	Nor str	772	Gundersen	Japan	Ballast	Moller Brothers
" 27	Seiko Maru	Jap str	938	Kaneyasu	Nagasaki	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 27	Kungping	Chi str	7421	Symons	Tientsin	Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
" 27	Kobe Maru	Jap str	1623	Swain	Japan	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 27	Emp. of India	Br str	3003	Marshall	Vancouver	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 27	Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Greene	San Francisco	do	Faroon, Daniel & Co
" 27	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise	do	Customs
" 27	Fuyisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Shimidzu	Japan	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 27	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Saito	Japan	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 27	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Paohua	Br str	1145	Kabelitz	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 28	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Kiukiang	Br str	1228	Miller	Hongkong & C'ton	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Kweilin	Br str	1072	McIntosh	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Lisa	Nor str	1216	Horndahl	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Moller Brothers
" 28	Hangsang	Br str	1556	Wilde	Wuhu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Calabria	Ital cru	2442	Castiglia			
" 28	Coptic	Br str	2744	Rinder	Hongkong	Original	Faroon, Daniel & Co
" 28	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	C'foo, P. Art. T'in	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Mongoli	Russ str	1627	Padalka	P. Art. & Dalny	do	Ch. Eastern Railway Co
" 28	Meile	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 28	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 28	Olympia	Am str	1730	Truebridge	Tacoma	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 28	Tungchow	Br str	952	Bennett	Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 28	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 30	Massilia	Br str	2909	Cockman	London	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 30	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Falee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 30	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mannell	Hankow & Ports	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 30	Changon	Br str	798	Newall	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 30	Canton	Br str	1110	Lawrence	Newchwang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 30	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	do	Melchers & Co
" 30	Meifoo	Chi str	1321	Stewart	F'chow & H'kong	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Anping	Chi str	1159	Richards	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Irene	Chi str	826	Johns	Newchwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co

SHARES.

3rd July.

The Bank Holiday on the 1st and 2nd inst. brought business to a standstill. From the 26th to the 30th inst. a good business was done, particularly in Indo-China. Longkots have firmed up and at close business has been done at Tls. 310. The June Settlement went off very satisfactorily, and we heard of no recalcitrants.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank* are quoted at \$680 in Hongkong and Nationals at Tls. 26 1/4.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*North China* have been placed at Tls. 230, and *Yangtze* at \$130. There is no business reported in other stocks under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCE.—No business reported.

SHIPPING.—*H. C. and M. Steam Boats*. Are wanted at \$38. *Indo-China*. A large business has been done in these at advancing rates to cover short sellers for the June Settlement. It was rumored that 1,000 shares had been sold, but that as it may all deliveries have been made. The market opened on the 26th with sales at Tls. 77 1/2, 78 and 78 1/2 for delivery on the 19th June, and at 79 for August. On the 27th the market weakened to sales at 77, and a sale was reported at 74 1/2 for August. On the 29th cash shares were placed at 70 1/2 and again on the 30th at 70 1/2. The market is quiet with nothing doing.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.—*S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.* A good business has been done in these shares, the market opening at 182 1/2 and 181 for June. On the 27th cash shares were again placed at this rate. On the 28th at 182, 181 and 180 and on the 30th at 180 cash. 185 July, 187 1/2 August, and 190 Sept. The news of the final dividend for the year being 8 per cent is a disappointment to many holders, and caused a weakening in the market. The market closed to-day at Tls. 175 sellers. The final dividend with the interim already paid makes 15 per cent for the year. *Hongkong and Whampoa Docks* have buyers at \$213. *Shanghai & Hongkong Wharves*. Sales of these have been effected at Tls. 182 1/2. This stock is worth the attention of investors. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves*. No business reported.

SUGAR COS.—No business reported, quotations nominal.

MINING.—*C. E. and M. Co.* Shares have been placed at Tls. 675. No business in other stocks under this heading.

LANDS.—*Shanghai* have been placed at Tls. 108. *Hongkong* wanted at \$160. *Humphreys* at \$9.34.

INDUSTRIAL.—We have still to report no business in Cotton stocks. *Gas* shares have been placed at Tls. 112 1/2. *Green Island Cements* are offering at \$24 1/2. *Mud-chipping Co., in Langkots*. The market opened on the 26th with business done for the Sept. at Tls. 302 1/2, 305, 307 1/2 & 310; 305 July, 310 Sept. & 335 Oct. On the 27th Settlement. Shares were placed at Tls. 307 1/2/10, with sales at 312 1/2 July, 322 1/2 Sept. 325 Oct. On the 29th/30th shares fetched 307 1/2. The market closes steady at 310 buyers & sellers. *Shanghai Smelter*.—A transaction is reported in these at Tls. 50 per cash.

STORES & HOTELS.—No business reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 68/69.

LOAN.—Land 6 per cent Debentures have been placed at Tls. 101.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$15,500,000	\$1,435,472.78	31-12-02	£2 for 1/2 year ending 31-12-02	16-2-03	{ \$680 buyers in H. & £63 5s.
National Bank of China (Ld.).....	40,453 1/2	£10	£8	\$307,506.68	\$15,613.80	31-12-02	{ \$1.96 1/2 or Ordinary shares for 1902 none on Founders shares	21-1-03	\$26 1/2 buyers
" " (founders)	750	£1	£1					.....	\$10 steady
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ld.	10,000	250	\$100	1,600,000	1,672,433.78	30-6-02	\$30 per share for 1901	15-10-02	\$505 sales
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	900,000	218,669.09	30-4-02	\$4 per share for year to 30-4-02	26-11-02	\$60 nominal
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£100	£25	151,992.40	T200,964.32	30-6-02	Final 4% = 5% for 1901	22-10-02	T230 buyers
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.....	8,000	\$100	\$60	Tls. 360,000	\$486,284.62	31-12-02	\$12 = 20 per cent for 1901	22-4-03	\$132 1/2 buyers
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$675,000	80,056.09	30-9-01	\$14 per share for 1901	24-10-02	\$180 buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,154,891.96	\$299,299.15	31-12-02	For 1901 \$22.25 per share	3-3-03	\$330 buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,072,760.42	\$262,897.67	31-12-02	For 1901 \$6 per share	5-3-03	\$84 buyers
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	858,000	50,704.14	31-12-02	10 per cent for half year	9-2-03	\$38 buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	300,000	£5,380.5/7	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1902	4-6-03	T76 nominal
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	2,000,000	£1	£1	£240,000	£26,731.18/11	31-12-01	3rd Interim of 6d. 2/6 for 1902	1-1-03	£1 7s. sales
Pouglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	\$50	100,000	.....	30-6-02	\$3 for year	29-9-02	\$41 buyers
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld.	2,000	T100	T100	173,899.07	T21,559.53	31-12-02	Final 7% = 20% for 1902	20-12-02	T340 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	25,800	T50	T50	71,815.68	8,423.12	31-12-02	Final 5% = 7% for 1902	6-3-03	T48 sellers
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ld.	4,000	T100	T100	T60,000	T2,814.08	31-12-02	Final dividend of 7% = 13% 1902	26-3-03	T170 buyers
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. Ld.....	2,000	T100	T100	T84,752.66	T6,691.87	13-12-02	Final dividend of 7% = 13% 1902	26-3-03	T170 buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.....	55,200	T100	T100	T750,000	T60,150.80	30-4-02	Interim of Tls. 7	22-12-02	T182 1/2 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$196,256.84	31-12-02	Div. and Bonus = 12% for 1/2 year	24-2-03	\$213 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	20,000	T100	T100	487,210.88	T21,679.74	31-12-02	Final Tls. 12 = Tls. 18 for 1902	25-3-03	T282 1/2 sales
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$14,481.69	31-12-02	Final 5 per cent = 9 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	\$90 nominal
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.....	2,500	T100	T100	51,448.72	T125.55	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	T190 nominal
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.....	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,876.84	30-9-02	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 = Tls. 6 for year	18-12-02	T70 steady
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$160,000	Dr. \$438,232.99	31-12-02	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	25-3-02	\$105 sellers
Iuzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$62,863.31	31-12-02	For 1897 a/c \$3 per share	23-3-03	\$10 buyers
MINING.									
Punjom Mining Co., Ld. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$261,000.93	31-12-02	None	.....	\$2 1/2 buyers
" " (preference)	30,000	\$1	\$1	none	Dr. 103,343.59	4-8-02	5 per cent 1/2 year 31-7-94	.....	\$0.75 "
" " & Trading Co., Ld.....	45,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. £958.19.10	31-3-02	1/- per share	28-1-01	\$1.75 sellers
" " G. M. Co., Ld.	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873.10/10	.....	28-2-02	1/6 per share to 28-2-02	10-10-02	\$8 1/2 buyers
" " & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	£1	none	£8,606.13.6	.....	First year	.....	T6.75 buyers
" " Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	\$20	\$15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15 sales

MINING.									
Panjom Mining Co., Ltd. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	} none	Dr. \$261,000.93	31-12-02	None	.....	\$24 buyers

* For half year, † For year, ‡ Interim dividend, § Final dividend for business year, (a) Exclusive of accrued interest, (c) Insurance Fund, (d) Depreciation Fund, (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation, (g) Assuming that they run for the full term, (h) Including Bonus of 1 cent on Contributory Premiums, (k) Cum the new issue, (l) Depreciation account, D, Debit balance.

3rd July.